

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Double...  
A two-page Fashion special on men's style, make-up, and the personal taste of poster designer Richard Bird.



... helping  
Is detente valuable or worthless? Richard Davy argues that misunderstandings have swayed opinion.

Stake...  
Trevor Fishlock reports on how Argentines are pinning their hopes on the new democracy.

... and chips  
Computer Horizons launches a new national competition with valuable prizes that will be open to every reader.

## Shells hit airport at Beirut

American warships bombarded positions in the Lebanese mountains and Beirut airport closed briefly after being hit by shells. Beirut radio said. Shells crashed around US Marine positions at the airport.

Haddad tribute, page 4

## Race bias 'could split unions'

Race discrimination in British trade unions could lead to black workers setting up independent organizations

Page 2

## Crisis brewing

Bonn faced a political crisis when police admitted possible mistaken identity involving General Günter Kiesling, the Nato deputy commander-in-chief, who was dismissed after allegedly being seen in homosexual bars

Page 4

## Council protest

The six metropolitan councils have protested to the Government that they have identified 40 areas in which their abolition would switch power from local to central authorities

Page 2

## Top earner

Mr Richard Giordano, the American chief executive of BOC, is still Britain's highest paid executive despite a £257,500 pay cut. He earned £221,500 last year

Page 13

## Arms charges

Six people have been charged in connection with the disappearance of ammunition from a Royal Ordnance factory at Asker, Cheshire

## Lear gloom

Lear Fan, the Belfast-based aircraft manufacturer which last week made 91 workers redundant, is running out of money

Page 13

## Royal service

Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, preached to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at Sandringham Parish Church

Back Page

## Blaze manhunt

South Korean police have issued arrest warrants for the owner and two directors of a hotel in Pusan where 38 people died in a fire

Page 4

## Player charged

Paul Roberts, a Brentford defender, was charged by the police after an incident during the match at the Dell, Millwall, yesterday. A spectator was also charged

Page 15

## Doctors' financial interests challenged

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The General Medical Council (GMC) is to be asked to examine the ethics of doctors who invest in private hospitals and then treat their patients.

Mr Oliver Rowell, general manager of the charitable Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust and chairman of the Independent Hospital Group, said yesterday he would be raising the issue with both the GMC and the British Medical Association as a result of the growing number of private hospitals in which consultants have a direct financial interest.

# Labour picks Benn to fight seat at Chesterfield

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Mr Wedgwood Benn was selected last night as Labour candidate for the Chesterfield by-election, now expected on March 8.

At a meeting of 127 delegates of the local Labour Party's selectorate, the general committee, Mr Benn scored a third ballot knockout with 64 votes to 36 for Mr Phillip Whitehead, another former MP, and 27 for Mr William Flanagan, leader of Chesterfield Borough Council.

Mr Benn's victory began with a first-round result of just 47 votes. He then moved remorselessly upwards to score 58 votes on the second ballot before achieving the required bare majority with 64 votes.

After a royal progress from the meeting hall, headquarters of the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, across a snow-covered road to Labour headquarters, followed by a frozen crew of television and newspaper journalists, Mr Benn declared: "From now on, having been chosen, I am the standard-bearer for Labour in Chesterfield."

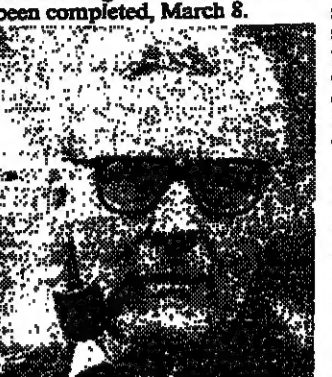
Having taken the first step towards a parliamentary comeback, the controversial left-winger said that if the Chesterfield voters were to hear the political arguments of the campaign, he had no doubt he would be elected.

The effect of a Labour victory in the first by-election under the Kinnoch-Hattersley leadership would be profound on a Government which was already under serious pressure for a change of course.

Mr Benn joked: "I daresay they will wake up President Reagan and tell him. They ought to."

Mr Benn, aged 58, lost Bristol East, after redistribution of boundaries in the June general election. Yesterday he carried an engraved brown leather briefcase which said "Bristol, South-east, 30 years MP."

The by-election date is bound to be influenced by Mr Benn's selection. Provided the Budget does not clash, Labour leaders are expected to move for the earliest possible poll date after the new register of electors has been completed, March 8.



Mr Benn: Call for unity.

Although Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has privately let it be known he would have preferred another candidate, his critical problem is that he will now have to endorse everything Mr Benn does.

Labour's evident public embarrassment will be fully and lavishly exploited by the massed ranks of the Conservative Cabinet and the Alliance leadership.

At the last election, Mr Eric Varley, who is expected to resign his seat today, won Chesterfield with a 7,763 majority, 15.6 per cent of the votes cast, with the Conserva-

tive running second and the Liberal third. Both Conservative and Liberal candidates have been reselected to fight again.

In spite of opinion poll suggestions that Mr Benn would be an electoral handicap for Labour, few would expect him to lose the seat. Certainly, if he did, he would be politically dead.

One delegate at the meeting said Mr Benn made a point of stressing in his 15-minute speech that he would work for party unity - and this was one of the issues on which he was questioned during the 10-minute question-time allotted to every candidate.

The three other unsuccessful candidates, eliminated in the first two ballots, were Mr Clifford Fox, a miner and leader of North-East Derbyshire District Council, who has been nominated by the National Union of Mineworkers; Mr John Leathall, Chesterfield party treasurer; and Mr Wilcox, a Derbyshire Councillor.

One of the shortlisted candidates, the Chesterfield council leader, Mr Bill Flanagan, said he was disappointed, but added: "Today we have picked Tony Benn, and I will give him my wholehearted support."

The former Derby North MP, Mr Phillip Whitehead, who had been second favourite for nomination, denied there were any bad feelings, and said he would work to get Mr Benn elected.

The Conservative Party chairman, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, described Mr Benn's nomination as another body blow to the old Labour Party.

Leading article, page 9

## BBC news faces more disruption

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The BBC, which has been hit by a journalists' pay dispute over computer technology, produced television news bulletins over the weekend with non-union staff, including Jan Leeming, the newsreader on BBC 2 at 6pm.

But News Review on BBC 2 at 6pm was cancelled and replaced by a repeat of Treasures of Imperial China. The BBC said that it had not been possible to prepare the captions for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Eight journalists were suspended yesterday for attending a union meeting, bringing the total to 48.

The dispute is likely to spread to other sections of the corpora-



Jan Leeming: Working normally.

tion's news and current affairs network today.

The programmes at risk include Breakfast Time, Sixty Minutes, Newsnight, and news bulletins. Yesterday's bulletins were disrupted because of the suspension of journalists.

The 200 National Union of Journalists' members at the BBC's Lime Grove studios, West London, which produce Breakfast Time, Panorama and Newsnight, hold a mandatory meeting today to plan further disruptions.

The NUJ has rejected a payment of £630 and a 2.3 per cent salary increment for using computerised equipment. It wants binding arbitration, which the BBC has refused.

## Two climbers fight for their lives

By a Staff Reporter

Two of the three survivors of a weekend mountain climbing tragedy in the Lake District which claimed three lives were fighting for their lives in hospital last night as police waited to find out what happened.

The party of six climbers, which undertook a private ascent of the storm-swept slopes of the 3,000ft Helvellyn, are believed to have been blown off the mountain.

The three dead were identified last night as Mr Stephen Culliton, aged 23, of Davenport Avenue, Stockton, Cleveland; Mr William Lonsdale, aged 20, of Elton Road, Wolviston Court, Billingham, Cleveland; and Mr John Sanderson, aged 21, of Northfield Road, Billingham.

Two of their friends, who were critically ill in the intensive care unit of Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, were: Mr William Stott, aged 17, of Morland Close, Wolviston, and Mr Simon Ellis, aged 17, of Rosebury Crescent, Norton, Cleveland.

The third climber, Mr David Yardley, aged 26, a climbing instructor of Fulmer Road, Norton, is seriously injured.

Although they were adequately clothed none of the climbers was wearing a helmet or carrying an ice axe, according to Mr Tom Fynn of Patterdale Rescue team who coordinated the operation.

More than 80 people from six

standing, most of it from banks in Spain, Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia. However, about half of the money committed by more than 700 banks throughout the world is conditional on the loan being 100 per cent subscribed.

The failure of banks in Spanish speaking countries to pay their share of the loan could have a domino effect on other heavily indebted Latin American countries.

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Warm greeting: Mrs Thatcher and Mr Shultz at Downing Street.

## US accuses Moscow of violating arms pact

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration will present a classified report to Congress this week, alleging that the Soviet Union has on several occasions violated agreements on arms control.

It focuses on seven in-depth studies of purported "Soviet violations or probable violations". The principal accusations are that the Soviets used chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan and South-East Asia and that in September 1981 they failed to comply with a 1975 agreement on advance notification of military manoeuvres in Europe.

Although deliberately making the outline of the report public knowledge, the Administration apparently does not intend to use the conclusions in any forcible way during present attempts to reach new arms control accords with the Soviet Union.

A senior White House official said: "The President certainly has not concluded that we should give up our search for serious arms control agreements."

But clearly it will overshadow the intensifying debate over how to handle Moscow in the immediate future. Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, will this week attempt to revive US-Soviet arms negotiations during talks in Stockholm with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Today, President Reagan will deliver a speech aimed at resuming a dialogue with Moscow and while adopting a somewhat optimistic tone he is not expected to make new proposals. The indications are that he will attempt to play down the contents of the report, emphasizing that it is vital to continue to seek agreements that will lead to a similar time when he was asked why the US should seek new agreements with Moscow if the old ones were abused. "We have taken the view," he said, "that it is important to be realistic in our attitude towards the Soviet Union, to be candid with ourselves, with them, and with others, about how we see it. And, if there are unpleasant facts, to put them forward."

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## Shultz reports on Reagan 'thaw'

By David Giff

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, brought the British government up to date yesterday on President Reagan's new, more flexible approach to East-West relations.

In what officials described as relaxed, informal discussions with Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in London, Mr Shultz is reported to have outlined the administration's desire for a thaw in relations with the Soviet Union at a time when nuclear arms reduction talks have been suspended.

Reagan is expected to make his position clear in a speech tomorrow.

Mr Shultz stopped off in London on his way to Stockholm where he will this week meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister during the 35-annual Conference on Disarmament in Europe. It will be the Secretary of State's first encounter with his Soviet counterpart since their bitter exchanges in Madrid last September over the Russian attack on a South Korean airliner.

Three hours of talks at Carlton Gardens with Sir Geoffrey focused principally on East-West relations and the Middle East. Mr Shultz and Sir

Giff discussed their talks with the Secretary of State.

British government is determined that the American administration does not show signs of a thaw in East-West relations. Both Mr Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey have made it clear that contacts with the Soviet Union are all the more important for world peace during the current stalemate in nuclear arms talks.

The Prime Minister will be putting this into perspective when she travels to Moscow for talks with Mr Gromyko next month.

On the Middle East, it is no secret that Britain and the US disagree strongly in their assessment of the importance of ending the Palestinian Liberation Organization in any peace talks.

Mr Geoffrey undoubtedly went out of his way to stress that essential first step in the peace process is for the Palestinians to get their act together.

So Geoffrey is also understood to have agreed with Mr Shultz that the sudden withdrawal of the multinational peace force from Lebanon would create a dangerous void and probably lead to further chaos that divided country.

His discussion, page 4

## Downfall of British breakfast

From Robin Young, New York

Though London has as many restaurants of top international gastronomic standard as Paris (two), best breakfasts are not British but come from Leon Mitchell's in Chicago. These are the findings of Egon Ronay's *TWA Guide* to good restaurants in 53 cities in Europe and the United States, launched today in New York.

The book claims to be the first attempt to apply identical gastronomic criteria to the cooking of 18 nations and to assess American restaurants by the most exacting European standards.

America stands the test quite well. It has 156 of the 350 restaurants listed, and almost none is among the 11 glowing three-star awards for the best cooking. American eating places gather a total of 70 stars, the same as France.

Britain, with 40 restaurants listed, musters a total of 29 stars, all but two of which go for establishments in London.

The Waterside Inn at Bray and Tante Claire in Chelsea get three stars each.

In total, Britain's culinary distinctions are judged inferior to West Germany's, where 44 restaurants share 47 stars, and Spain's where 36 restaurants collect a tally of 30 stars.

The eating places covered in the book, which is sponsored by TWA airline, range from temples of conspicuous consumption to inexpensive bistros. For outstanding cooking judged worthy of two stars, the judges went to the Devonshire Hotel in London is reckoned Britain's cheapest (£25 compared with prices of £35 to £45 in Los Angeles and up to £50 each in New York).

Egon Ronay's *TWA Guide* published by Mitchell Beazley, 76.50.

## Thatcher avoids pledge on tax cuts

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister declined to say yesterday whether either taxation or public spending will have been reduced by the end of her second administration to the levels of which she was so critical when the Conservatives came to power in 1979.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she would strive to achieve those goals, that she had not wavered and that other governments were following her example.

Although the speaker often of the difficulties of economic

Mrs Thatcher said she was happy if she had helped to secure a contract in Oman for Cementation Ltd, a British company for which her son, Mr Mark Thatcher, was reportedly acting in a commercial capacity.

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management, not a hint of doubt or regret appeared in the course of a four-hour interview with Mr Brian Walden for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*. Rather she was "absolutely in tune with how people feel", she said.

Because of what they feel in their pockets, but more than that because of what they feel in their bones, their blood stream, their heart of hearts, their minds.

People saw waste in the public sector, and they did not like being treated as pawns of the state.

The Prime Minister was repeatedly asked for a promise that, at the end of eight or nine years of her government, the level of public expenditure as a proportion of national income would be lower than when she took office.

At first she avoided the question: "We are now getting it down from its peak. I think probably I am doing it more vigorously than anyone else."

Asked again, she said: "I hope so. I shall strive to make it so."

Asked next for a pledge that the burden of taxation would by 1988 be no higher than in 1979, Mrs Thatcher was equally guarded. A tax would depend on the circumstances outside the Government's control.

Labour is destroying Mrs Thatcher, "brick by brick," according to Mr Neil Kinnock, the opposition leader.

What people forget is that Mrs Thatcher has been party leader for years," he said, in an interview with the Press Association. "I have only been at it three months and already we are destroying her brick by brick."

He is engaged in what he calls "trench warfare". He said: "We have sacked the cavalry. It would be foolish to cling to Mrs Thatcher with our heads down."

Leading article, page 9

## Don't Worry about your HEARING

Traditional Hearing Aids may be quite unnecessary

If you have a little difficulty in hearing sometimes - particularly when several people are talking together or when there is background noise - you may be worried. You're not really deaf. My hearing is just a little better than yours. I'm using a new tiny clarifier with no wires, no tubes, no batteries. It's specially designed to work in the hearing range of hearing clearly and comfortably. It's available from a company called Radar Hearing, who specialise in the world's latest and finest hearing devices.

So, you see, like so many other people today can hear better (sometimes only too well!) but have difficulty in understanding every word - particularly in group conversations, or when background noise is present. You should fill in the coupon below or telephone today.

Full details of the new clarifiers and a copy of a booklet called "A New Way to Better Hearing" will be sent to you free of charge. No obligation to buy anything.

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# Breakfast TV celebrates cosy first birthday with substantial audience

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Industrial disputes permitting, early morning champagne will flow at the BBC tomorrow to celebrate one year of breakfast television.

Breakfast Time's commercial rival, TV-am, celebrates its anniversary on February 1. But with its history of managerial turmoil and superstar dismissals, the station may have more cause for reflection than its BBC counterpart, where the engaging homeliness of Frank Bough's jumpers and Selina Scott's comforting inability to start the day with all cylinders firing now appear part of breakfast.

The cosy self-satisfaction of the BBC, and the new-found commercial populism of TV-am, tend to disguise the fact that morning television has dramatically changed some cherished notions about broad-

casting and its relationship with family life.

A few transformations were forecast before the breakfast programmes appeared, but most prophets missed the mark.

It was widely believed that morning television would lead to a rapid increase in the ownership of second television sets, to enable the addicted viewers to watch Russell Grant, in the bedroom or kitchen.

In fact, although second set ownership is growing, breakfast television seems to have done nothing to increase an existing trend.

Research by the advertising agency McCormick International-Farner found that women used the medium more like radio than television. Most said that they viewed the programme in the lounge rather than the

kitchen, while getting on with other jobs, and that they previously listened to radio.

The habit was so marked that the agency suggested that advertising aimed at women should have a higher verbal and lower visual content than normal. In other words, the breaks should virtually be radio advertising, effective through being heard rather than seen.

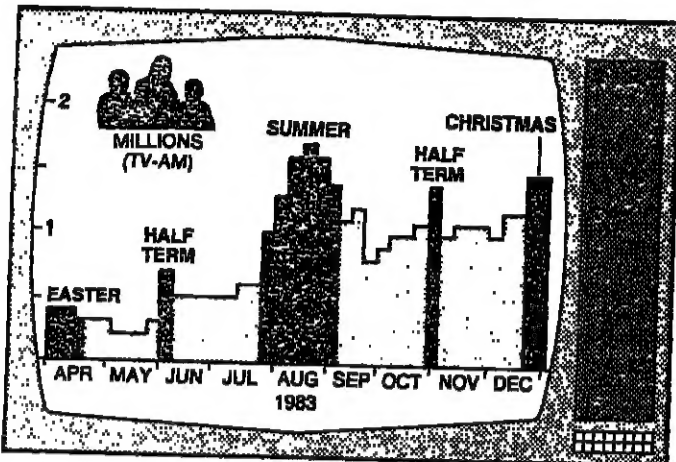
The position was markedly different with men. TV-am's weekly reach among men is more than 20 per cent less than among women, but those who do tune in tend to watch TV-am in the same way as evening television. They concentrate on the programme and are least likely to do something distracting during the advertising breaks.

Since TV-am is a commercial station which needs to know its audience to sell advertising, the bulk of research into the breakfast viewer is based on its output. It is difficult to ascertain how much applies to the BBC.

Mr Ian Davis, TV-am's head of research, says that it is a myth that the station's revival is due to the popularity of its Roland Rat puppet with children.

On December 23 the rat's antics in Switzerland attracted an estimated audience of 2.1 million of which 900,000 were adults.

Mr Davis believes there is a "children-led" swing to breakfast television, in which youngsters take up the antics of Roland Rat, and their mothers gradually become involved in the programme.



How breakfast TV viewing rises during school holidays.

## 50 years of Radio Luxembourg

By Our Arts Correspondent

Radio Luxembourg celebrated 50 years of English language broadcasts yesterday with its first show from London for more than 20 years.

The direct link to London by land line was the result of a special one-day dispensation by the Home Office to allow Radio Luxembourg to broadcast the anniversary show. Several pop personalities took part in the show to thank RTL for its pioneering role as one of the first pop music stations.

The station's English services were popular from the beginning in 1934 when they offered light music as a contrast to the more serious output of the BBC. During the Second World War, its premises were seized by the Germans and used for broadcasting propaganda, notably through William Joyce, better known as Lord Haw Haw. Joyce, who feared being attacked if he came to the Grand Duchy itself, usually pre-recorded the broadcasts in Hamburg.

The English service, known as 208, its medium wave frequency, won a new generation of followers during the pop music boom of the 1950s and 1960s.

## Six cleared in fraud case over gold coins

One of the Great Train Robbers, Roy James, and five other men have been cleared of taking part in an alleged £2.4m gold fraud.

The six men, with Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham, south-west London, and Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Myddleton Square, Ebury, London, had denied co-conspiracy to defraud the Customs and Excise of value-added tax between November 1981 and March 1982.

The Central Criminal Court jury, who had deliberated for three days, failed on Saturday to reach a verdict on Mr Wilson. Mr Wilson may now face a retrial.

Evans, said to be a front man, was found guilty and jailed for three and a half years.

The prosecution alleged that in four months the men bought more than 75,000 gold coins, worth £16m and made up of kruggerands and Canadian maple leaf coins on which VAT was not charged.

Mr Paul Purnell, QC for the prosecution, said the coins were melted down and sold as gold.

The other five men acquitted are: Roy James, aged 40, of Newbury Park, London; Mr Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Cranford Way, Twickenham; Mr Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham; Mr Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Cranford Way, Twickenham; and Mr Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham.

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## Satellite television channel opens today

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Britain's first commercial satellite television channel opens tonight, received by the 10,000 subscribers to the cable network in Swindon operated by Thorn-EMI.

The Sky Channel, product of Satellite Television, which is 65 per cent owned by News International, the proprietors of Times Newspapers, The Sun and the News of the World, will be launched at 3 pm. Five hours of programmes, a mixture of music, sport, films and general entertainment, will be offered free for the next six months to the present subscribers to the cable network.

The satellite channel, whose operational costs are met largely through advertising, is carried on the Eutelsat (European Telecommunications Satellite) launched from Kourou in French Guiana in June last year by an Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency.

The satellite has nine channels, which have been allocated by Eutelsat, the satellite organisation representing 20 European nations. Two channels have been given to West Germany, two to Britain and one each to Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

All the channels have a beam across most of Europe. Satellite

Television's Sky Channel is received by 500,000 people in Norway, Finland, Switzerland and West Germany. Expansion plans include France and Sweden. The service is offered free in Europe.

By April the channel will be broadcasting from 4 pm until midnight, with a target audience, for this year, of two million.

Greenwich Cablevision and SelectTV in Milton Keynes and Northampton are to take the satellite service.

Viewers of the Swindon system, which has a capacity for 10 channels, will be able to choose tonight between the two BBC channels, four independent channels (Harlech Television, Central TV, South TV, and Channel Four), Cinematel (a film service offered by Thorn-EMI) and the satellite Sky Channel. That service will be increased to 10 channels in the spring and will include about five hours a day of sport, provided by Cable Sport and Leisure.

The cable system in Swindon will be replaced, beginning this year, by a new multichannel system.

Shopping and banking from home will be offered by the new system.

## How Ravel was cut for the ice

By a Staff Reporter

Ravel's contribution to the winning combination of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean at the European ice dancing championships on Saturday will not have escaped music lovers.

But in its original form, Maurice Ravel's *Bolero* takes just over 17 minutes to play, while the two champions were on the ice for less than a quarter of that time.

The arrangement recorded especially for Torvill and Dean and which is now available on record, was a blend of the talents of three men with modern technology.

Robert Stewart, a music arranger, was first asked to reduce the *Bolero* in length. Within days, the skaters were able to take his taped, piano score to their training headquarters in Oberstdorf, West Germany.

After three months Torvill and Dean returned to England in July for a proper recording session, with Richard Hartley, the producer, and Alan Hawkshaw, a former member of the Shadows pop group, who provided £200,000 worth of recording equipment.

Synthesizers were used to produce 30 recording tracks for the final product, all controlled by a central computer. Mr Hawkshaw said: "We used synthesizers for most of the instruments because it was the only way we could get a sound completely without any echo."

"The acoustics of an ice rink add their own echoes, and if we had used a real orchestra, recorded in natural surroundings, the result would have been too indistinct."

Before starting to record, they had to lay down a pace-setting track, using clicks to establish a beat

## Dr Jones seeks bail extension

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Robert Jones, whose wife Diane was murdered last July, has asked the police to extend his bail for another three weeks.

He was due to surrender his bail at Ipswich, Suffolk, on Wednesday, but Mr David Church, his solicitor, said yesterday: "The bail has been extended for personal reasons and by mutual agreement with the police."

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## Policeman on damages charge

By a Staff Reporter

Police Sergeant Terence Robbins will appear before Luton magistrates this morning charged with causing criminal damage and an offence under the Firearms Act. It comes after an incident in Luton on Saturday, in which a dozen police officers laid siege to a house which eventually burnt down. Several shots were fired during the incident, but nobody was injured.

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## £3m shares windfall is claimed

By a Staff Reporter

A Wiltshire farmer's wife flew home from a skiing holiday in Switzerland yesterday to claim a £3m inheritance.

Mrs Diana Parsons, aged 44, is believed to be the owner of 600 shares in the national news agency the Press Association (PA). The PA owns 41 per cent of Reuters, the international agency, which is expected to be floated on the stock exchange in the spring at a probable value of £1,000m.

Last week the PA advertised in an attempt to find the heirs to 1,800 shares contact with whose owners was lost in the nineteenth century.

Mrs Parsons and her husband, Peter, who have four children and live near Salisbury, were telephoned in Switzerland on Wednesday by a genealogist who said he wanted to see her about an estate. "I thought somebody had left me a gold watch," she said.

## Brochure which upset hotels to be rewritten

By a Staff Reporter

A British tour operator has run into trouble over remarks in its brochure criticizing facilities in some European holiday resorts.

Hotel managers and tourist officials were so upset by the comments that the brochure has been rewritten, and one hotel has withdrawn its business from the company.

John Hill Travel, which specializes in Spanish and Portuguese package holidays, has gained a reputation for producing advertising literature which described the drawbacks of some resorts, like ants in villas or poor food in hotels.

One hotel manager was described as a "camp commandant".

The company's chairman, Mr John Hill, said: "I have always tried to present my brochure in an honest and straightforward way for the benefit of my holidaymakers."

## Supervised bungalows in big demand

By a Staff Reporter

The potential demand for sheltered retirement accommodation is between 250,000 and 400,000 units, according to a study commissioned by the Housing Research Foundation.

Sheltered housing is purpose-built for the elderly, grouping together bungalows or flats with a warden or neighbourly able to provide help.

The concept of sheltered housing for sale is relatively new, although it has been taken up by some of the largest home builders. At the beginning of 1983 about 2,500 units existed in 40 schemes, soon to be doubled to about 5,000 units.

The authors of the study, Dr Stephen Baker and Dr Malcolm Parry, believe that there is an immediate demand for about 50,000 units.

Assuming that suitable sites with planning permission can be obtained, they suggest that a reasonable rate of development is between 20,000 and 24,000 units a year.

The report forms the second part of a study commissioned by the foundation into the

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## Psychologists can cut GPs' drug bills, survey shows

By a Staff Reporter

National Health Service doctors' drug bills, save doctors' time and give a service to patients if psychologists worked with the doctors.

The conclusion of a half-year study by the south west regional health authority in which psychologists worked with six general practitioners in Hampshire, was that more than 200 patients with a variety of conditions, including sexual and marital problems, as well as in coping with such things as cancer or multiple sclerosis, were asked by their doctors to see a psychologist.

On average, each patient put two and a half pounds worth of savings into the family doctor's pocket, rather than providing a big increase in the number of family doctors.

In a group practice such as the one in Yateley, Hampshire, where the study was done, with about 15,000 patients, a psychologist was needed for three to four half-days a week to cover the types of patients who would benefit. One psychologist's time could therefore be divided between about three practices of that size, and the saving on drugs alone would pay for about a quarter of the psychologist's time.

## Herriot honour

By a Staff Reporter

James Herriot, the veterinary surgeon whose books inspired the BBC television series *All Creatures Great and Small*, is to be awarded an honorary doctorate in veterinary science by Liverpool University.

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## Nato disarray before Stockholm

# Bitter speeches betray a mutual loss of trust by Europe and America

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Europe and the United States no longer trust or respect each other, to judge from the bitter words exchanged during a three-day top-level conference on the future of Nato and global security, which ended in Brussels on Saturday.

Championing Europe's cause, Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, lashed out at the "selfish" behaviour of the United States. He was very concerned at the way successive administrations switched their foreign policy.

For the other side, Mr James Schlesinger, the former Defence Secretary, accused the European NATO allies of their lack of effort and gave a warning that they could not rely on automatic American support. There was, he said, an unprecedented degree of mutual disenchantment.

In the words of M. Jean Francois-Poncet, a former French foreign minister: "Every one of us knew the real title of the conference was 'Atlantic disarray' and by God you got it."

Although many of the speakers at the conference, organized by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University, no longer held high public office, they were all people still very much in public life.

Mr Schmidt, who had the idea of the so-called "decision" to the deployment of Pershing 2 in Europe, was loudest critic of America.

He said that American policy was the "biggest threat to the alliance." He said the American budget deficit, "the highest since the end of the Second World War," was a "major problem." "You don't mean any more to me," he said.

He appeared to have been an earlier paper by Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State, accused Europe of "timidity" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

The trouble with Mr Schmidt said, was that he did not understand the "new Europe." He said that the United States was "not a superpower" but a "superpower in the making."

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● ROME: Saying "There is not a day to be lost," the Pope has appealed on the eve of the Stockholm conference to the superpowers to resume negotiations on nuclear disarmament (John Earle writes). "We are convinced that this is a grave duty for all parties concerned," he told Ambassadors to the Holy See. If any wished to shift the necessity of such negotiations, he would incur great responsibility towards humanity and towards history.

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Last tribute: Lebanese militiamen bear the body of Major Haddad to lie in state at Marjayoun, his home village, until today's funeral. Left, Major Haddad in 1982.

## Israelis mourn death of their great ally

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Israeli leaders yesterday mourned Major Saad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanese militia, who died on Saturday from cancer at his home in Marjayoun, southern Lebanon.

The Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem rose in tribute while Mr Shamir, the Prime Minister, eulogized him. Statements were also issued by present and past Cabinet ministers and generals.

They depicted him as a Lebanese patriot dedicated to liberating his country from the

Syrians and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. They said he had cooperated with Israel when their interests coincided.

According to Major-General Avigdor Bengali, he frequently scolded Israel: "It's the commander, I know what's good and what isn't good for South Lebanon," he would say.

Israelis who had helped Major Haddad to expand his militia to brigade strength with tanks, artillery and armoured personnel carriers said they were indebted to the

South Lebanese for having absorbed so many terrorist attacks intended for Northern Israel.

Some Israeli commentators said the indebtedness to Major Haddad had burdened the Jerusalem government in their political negotiations with Beirut.

● BEIRUT: Major Haddad's death is unlikely to have much effect on the course of events there, Lebanese military sources said (Reuters reports). He had little political weight

in Lebanon outside his original zone of influence along Israel's northern border, they said.

The major's body will lie in state at a youth club at Marjayoun, until today's funeral at the Greek Catholic Church of St Peter in the town.

Major Haddad received a dishonourable discharge from the army after he declared independence for his border strip in 1979, but 10 days before he died Lebanon's state consultative council ruled that the Army should reinstate him.

Obituary, page 10

## Arafat expected to see Husain in Amman

From Our Own Correspondent, Amman

The way has opened for the resumption of the crucial negotiations between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, with the arrival here of Mr Abu Jihad, the military commander of Fatah and the PLO leader closest to Mr Yasser Arafat.

His arrival had been keenly awaited by King Husain and Western diplomats, who noted with satisfaction that last year's failed talks between the King and the PLO leader were signalled in exactly the same fashion.

Most observers now expect Mr Arafat to arrive in Amman soon after the Islamic summit in Morocco, which ends on Thursday.

Heavy security is in operation in anticipation of the Hussein-Arafat talks, which are bitterly opposed by Arab radicals such as Syria, Libya and the violent Palestinian splinter faction led from Damascus by Mr Abu Nidal. New restrictions

were recently introduced along the Syrian-Jordanian border. Mr Jihad set up his office in Amman in September, 1982 in the wake of the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut, but he left after the breakdown of the talks between the King and Mr Arafat.

On his return at the weekend he said he was here "to discuss the situation surrounding the struggle of the people in the Israeli-occupied West Bank."

There was speculation that the PLO's second-in-command would be seeking assurances that last week's recall of the Jordanian Parliament did not mean a renunciation of the 1974 summit ruling that the PLO is "the sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

The King, who has been recovering from a bleeding ulcer, is due to spell out his position today when he addresses deputies with his first speech from the throne since 1967.

## Tough security in Rabat for Islamic summit

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

summit of September, 1982, when the Arab countries agreed on a common Middle East peace plan.

Resolutions on the formal agenda, prepared by foreign ministers who have been meeting here, deal with the Middle East, Afghanistan and the Gulf war.

The Middle East draft criticizes the Reagan peace plan because it fails to envisage an independent Palestinian state; the Gulf resolution calls for an end to the war and a peaceful settlement; and the Afghanistan text calls for an end to the Soviet intervention there and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

The main airport building at Casablanca airport has been closed to the public, helicopters wheel overhead, police checkpoints on all roads to the city have been set up, while the centre of Morocco's commercial capital is completely closed to traffic.

Few observers expect miraculous political breakthroughs from this summit, the fourth since the organization was founded 15 years ago. However, it has King Hassan of Morocco as its chairman, whose diplomatic skills, proven by the Fez

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## Police seek owner of blaze hotel

Seoul (AFP) - Police have issued warrants for the arrest of the owner and two directors of a South Korean tourist hotel swept by a fire on Saturday which killed 38 people. Three Japanese and a Taiwan Chinese were among the dead.

The blaze began when a health club attendant on the fourth floor of the Pusan hotel tried to fill a paraffin stove tank when the unit was already alight.

The sprinkler system did not work and the blaze spread quickly to upper floors where more than 100 guests were asleep. The police said most of the hotel staff fled without alerting the guests properly.

## Vote for reform in Cameroon

Yaounde (Reuters) - After 25 years of autocratic rule, the people of Cameroon have voted overwhelmingly for cautious democratic reforms offered by President Paul Biya, a French-educated technocrat who was the only candidate in Saturday's presidential poll.

Although the final results will not be known for some days, early returns showed he should win a resounding vote of confidence which will free him to pursue a policy of democratization.

## Kashmir clashes

Delhi (AP) - At least four people were confirmed dead yesterday after clashes in Kashmir between police and members of Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party who organized a "protest day" against the state government of the National Conference Party.

## Alcohol clue

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Beach Boys drummer, Dennis Wilson, had a high level of alcohol in his bloodstream when he drowned last month, a coroner's spokesman said. Wilson's death occurred three days after he had discharged himself from an alcohol treatment programme.

## Cablecar blame

Singapore (Reuters) A harbour pilot and the captain of the oil-drilling ship Eniwetok, which a year ago hit a cablecar link between Singapore and Sentosa island and killed seven people, were both mainly responsible for the accident, according to an official inquiry's report.

## Art arrests

Rome - Three Italians have been arrested and two more are sought in connexion with the theft from the National Museum in Budapest last November of seven renaissance paintings, including a Raphael Madonna. Budapest police have meanwhile arrested two Hungarians.

## Students held

Hongkong (Reuters) - Police in Hongkong blamed "young hoodlums" for the riots and looting last week and said nearly a quarter of the 130 arrested were students.

## Faithful friend

Reykjavik (AFP) Iceland's Finance Minister, Mr Albert Gudmundsson, has threatened to resign and go into exile if the authorities try to take away his dog. Dog ownership is banned in the Icelandic capital.

## Pro-Soviet party set up in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A new, pro-Soviet communist party was born here yesterday with the blessing of Moscow and the avowed intention of uprooting "the political-ideological degeneration" which introduced Eurocommunism.

Nearly 1,000 delegates, most of them dissidents from the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), or representatives of organizations to the left of the PCE, took part in a three-day "Communist Unity Congress" in Madrid which ended with the creation of the new party under the leadership of Senor Ignacio Gallego, a hardliner and until last month member of the central committee and the executive committee of the PCE.

A Tass report, praising the congress and its aims, indicated at least moral support from Moscow.

The new party finally settled for the name Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain (CPPE). It wants Spain to leave Nato and refrain from joining the EEC, and advocates a federal republic, rather than the present monarchy.

The party is the result of deep divisions within the PCE, led by a young Asturian miner, Senor Gerardo Iglesias, who relegated Lenin to a purely historical role, and who feels that his party should support the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) without sacrificing its own identity.

The leader of the principal faction which unsuccessfully tried to unseat Senor Iglesias at the December congress, Senor Santiago Carrillo, a former PCE secretary-general, is also a Eurocommunist, and therefore was not among the founders of the new party.



Ordeal over: Corporal Fowler leaving hospital yesterday after treatment for exposure.

## Missing US soldier says he was kidnapped

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A 21-year-old American soldier who was apparently kidnapped over the weekend, and was found alive in a farmyard early yesterday morning, was being questioned by West German police yesterday after treatment in hospital for exposure.

Corporal Liam Fowler, from the 56th Artillery Group in new Pershing 2 missiles have been deployed, went missing on Friday night. An anonymous caller told the German press agency, DPA, that he had been kidnapped by demonstrators.

During his absence he twice telephoned his wife at the base and told her that a number of Germans had seized him. They

were demanding that she contact his parents in Florida, so that they could publish a statement in the American news media saying that the missiles were not wanted in the Federal Republic. Corporal Fowler's parents, who live in Port Orange, made no comment.

A special police commando was set up on Saturday to trace him. A spokesman at the American base said there was a real danger that he had been kidnapped.

Corporal Fowler was discovered at 6.15 am at Miesbach in Bavaria, covered with certain material. He was able to give his name only after two hours in hospital.

## Pretoria's troops out of Angola

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

All South African forces involved in the month-long offensive in Southern Angola have returned to their bases, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

The completion of the withdrawal from the main battle zone more than 100 miles north of the Namibian border was delayed nearly a week by weather conditions which flooded rivers, swept away bridges and turned tracks through the bush into axle-deep muddy quagmires.

South Africa claims to have killed between 300 and 500 Angolan, Cuban and Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organisation) fighters in the offensive launched on December 6. Code-named Operation Askari, the offensive was designed to counter an expected invasion by up to 1,400 Swapo guerrillas into northern Namibia.

South African losses totalled 21 men killed and an undisclosed number of wounded.

● London posting: Dr Denis Worrall, one of the main architects of South Africa's constitutional reform plan and currently Ambassador to Australia, is expected to be appointed Ambassador in London when Mr Marais Steyn retires.

He has been in Canberra for only 18 months, and his London appointment is being seen as a prelude to his being offered high office in the Government.

## Pravda insists Siberian gas is on stream

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, yesterday quoted French Government and gas industry officials as confirming that Siberian gas had begun to come on stream. However, it did not comment on suggestions that it was being partly piped through existing networks.

Reporting the inauguration of the pipeline in Surgut, Pravda said Russia's powerful potential and patriotism had "made it possible to build the line without overseas machinery".

It also announced that Mr Boris Stcherbinskiy, the Minister for Oil and Gas Construction, had been promoted to Deputy Prime Minister. Mr Stcherbinskiy was responsible for overseeing the construction work.

Meanwhile, Moscow accused the Sandinista regime of wrongly linking the death of Mr John Blackadder, a British engineer, with the troubled pipeline and of falsely claiming that the pipeline is not operational.

The controversial Siberian-West European gas pipeline has been dogged by a number of mishaps. Soviet officials have so far acknowledged a fire at a Western-supplied compressor station at Urengoi, the Siberian end of the pipeline, and an explosion at Sizran.

The affair of General Gunter Kiesling, the German Deputy Commander-in-chief of Nato who was dismissed after accusations that he had been seen in homosexual bars in Cologne, developed over the weekend into a political crisis for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government, after police admitted there could have been a mix-up with another man.

Cologne police said on Saturday they had identified a man who bore a striking resemblance to General Kiesling, and who apparently was known to the Tom Tom bar in Cologne as "Jurgen from the Bundeswehr".

The Ministry of Defence, however, insisted there had been no mistake in the identification of General Kiesling by undercover agents of the military intelligence service. It said he had mixed with criminal elements and had laid himself open to a serious threat of blackmail.

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, briefed leaders of the parliamentary defence committee on Thursday, but Herr Erwin Horn, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) representative, said afterwards the evidence was very thin, and investigations had been superficial and negligent.

Herr Wörner is now under considerable pressure from all sides to produce evidence of the general's alleged activities, which led to his being declared a security risk. Criticism is

## Nicaragua promises free elections next year

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua has announced detailed proposals for general elections, the absence of which has been one of the Reagan Administration's main criticisms of the Sandinista regime.

The Sandinista Front, whose nine comandantes have ruled the country since the revolution in 1979, said the elections early next year would be free and open under a system of proportional representation. There would be one man-one vote by secret ballot for all people aged 18 and over.

All parties will have access to the media and state funds to finance their campaigns. The electorate will choose a

President and Vice-President and a 90-seat National Assembly, both for a period of six years.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration is preparing an urgent package of new military and economic aid to El Salvador, after a series of devastating guerrilla attacks (Christopher Thomas writes).

President Reagan will use the findings of Dr Henry Kissinger's Commission on Central America as justification for a sharp increase in assistance and will seek a compromise with Congress on linking continuing aid to progress on abolishing human rights abuses.

Criticism of Herr Wörner from within the coalition Government grew over the weekend, with both the Free Democrats and the Christian Social Union insisting the affair had damaged the Government.

Herr Wörner, however, insisted he had no choice but to dismiss the general. Source close to the Defence Minister said there was evidence other homosexual activity before the general was appointed to Supreme High quarters Allied Powers Euro (Shapel).

growing of his handling of the affair, and calls for his resignation are becoming louder.

General Kiesling, at present in a Munich hospital after an operation, has again vigorously denied in several interviews that he was a homosexual or had ever visited the bars in question. He challenged Herr Wörner to produce detailed evidence, and asked what had been done to clear up the matter since the original charges against him in September.

The Social Democratic Opposition has demanded a full explanation from Chancellor Kohl, who has shown a marked lack of support for Herr Wörner. The SPD said the Minister had undermined the morale of the German officer

## Kohl faces crisis over sacked general

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

growing of his handling of the affair, and calls for his resignation are becoming louder.

General Kiesling, at present in a Munich hospital after an operation, has again vigorously denied in several interviews that he was a homosexual or had ever visited the bars in question. He challenged Herr Wörner to produce detailed evidence, and asked what had been done to clear up the matter since the original charges against him in September.

The Social Democratic Opposition has demanded a full explanation from Chancellor Kohl, who has shown a marked lack of support for Herr Wörner. The SPD said the Minister had undermined the morale of the German officer

corps by giving greater credence to the word of unidentified people in Cologne's homosexual milieu than the word of honour of one of Germany's most senior officers.

Criticism of Herr Wörner from within the coalition Government grew over the weekend, with both the Free Democrats and the Christian Social Union insisting the affair had damaged the Government.

Herr Wörner, however, insisted he had no choice but to dismiss the general. Source close to the Defence Minister said there was evidence other homosexual activity before the general was appointed to Supreme High quarters Allied Powers Euro (Shapel).



# Taiwan remains sticking point after Zhao's friendly American visit

From Christopher Thomas and Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, leaves the United States for Canada today, ending an American tour that demonstrated clear progress towards stabilizing Sino-US relations. Mr Zhao, however, strongly emphasized differences between China and America over Taiwan.

"Things are not as satisfactory as I could wish between our two countries," he said. "I hope the United States will choose to abide by the UN Charter and not interfere with China's internal affairs."

He arrived in New York with a convoy of 10 limousines on Saturday after a West Coast visit in which he said that Taiwan should be peacefully returned to the mainland regime. He said the US had no role in any reunification talks "because this is China's internal affair."

Mr Zhao, the highest ranking Chinese official to visit the United States since 1979, was given an enthusiastic greeting in San Francisco, which has the largest Chinese population in the country. There was also a noisy demonstration against him by 800 pro-Taiwanese.

In San Francisco, Mr Zhao gave a warning that the danger of war still hangs over the Pacific region. He wants foreign bases in the area to be dismantled and foreign forces withdrawn.

"The Pacific Ocean is by no means pacific. Superpower rivalry in this region is still intensifying," Mr Zhao said in a speech in San Francisco on Thursday night after three days of talks with President Reagan in Washington.

Mr Zhao said that China and the United States, being big powers on opposite sides of the ocean, had heavy responsibilities in this regard.

"No country should seek hegemony in this region," he said. "The arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, must be halted. Foreign military bases must be dismantled and foreign military forces withdrawn."

Mr Zhao did not point an accusing finger directly at one country. However, difficult the future might appear, he was confident that peace would eventually replace confrontation and hostility in the world.

While in Washington, Mr Zhao made it clear that despite their developing relations it was impossible for China to establish a comprehensive "strategic partnership" with the United States because of differences between the two nations in some important areas. He also reiterated China's independent foreign policy position but considered itself "equidistant" between the United States and the Soviet Union, with which

Peking has a bitter ideological and long border quarrel.

President Reagan and Mr Zhao, during their White House talks, made great progress towards stable Sino-US relations despite their strong differences over Taiwan. Their meetings also paved the way for President Reagan's first state visit to Peking next April.

A senior American official said that Mr Zhao's visit, the first by a prime minister of the Peoples Republic of China to the United States, had been highly successful.

The success of the discussions was symbolized by the President and the Prime Minister signing a new agreement on industrial and technological cooperation. This is expected to give US firms an increasing role in China's modernization programme. A five-year extension of a science and technology agreement was also signed.

But intensive negotiations on a proposed nuclear cooperation agreement, under which the United States would sell China nuclear energy reactors for peaceful purposes, left difficult nuclear non-proliferation issues to be resolved. American officials welcomed Mr Zhao's pledge that China would not transfer nuclear weapons technology to other countries. This removes one barrier in the way of an accord.

## US cash cuts hit aid to the poorest

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The World Bank's aid programme for the poorest nations will be reduced to \$9.6 billion (£6.3bn) over the next three years substantially less than most donor nations regard as the essential minimum. India, Bangladesh and sub-Saharan African nations will bear the brunt of the cut.

The new figure is the result of a year-long round of talks during which the United States - by far the single biggest contributor - refused to give more than 750m a year to the International Development Association (IDA), the low-interest arm of the World Bank.

The limitation means that the annual budget will be held to \$3 billion, \$1 billion less than the other 33 developed nation members of the bank agreed was necessary. Over the past four years the IDA distributed an average of \$3.5 billion a year.

The impact of the new curbs will be felt particularly strongly because China has recently joined the World Bank. China is certain to make substantial claims for aid.

Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, said the figures were "sad and disappointing". The new funding level was "gravely inadequate" and all recipient nations would suffer.

He added that agricultural aid programmes for famine-stricken sub-Saharan countries would be reduced, and in some cases India and China would have to borrow money at commercial bank rates to complete industrialization projects.

If the bank's target of a \$12 billion allocation had been achieved India and China would have received about 40 per cent of the total - \$4.8 billion. Instead, Mr Clausen suggested that they might get something under \$3.6 billion.

The new budget finally emerged after three days of talks between donor countries in Washington, ending on Saturday. While the United States refused to increase its contribution, other donors said it would be unfair to expect them to contribute more than 75 per cent of the total budget.

The US contribution has declined steadily over the years to about 25 per cent of the total. Mr Clausen, an American, pointed out that the US accounts for almost 35 per cent of the world's gross national product.

## Wealthy Chinese buy way out of Cambodia

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Although large numbers of rich Chinese are being allowed to leave Cambodia if they hand over their property to the authorities before they go, many others are paying cash to guerrillas to smuggle them across the border with their valuables.

Major-General Pichit Kullavanich, whose Thai First Division is responsible for security on the most sensitive section of the Cambodian border, said Chinese were paying guerrillas up to \$250 (£180) a head for passage across the border. In the past three months 3,000 to 5,000 of them had tried to slip into refugee camps in Thailand, where they had a chance of security and resettlement in third countries.

A few had managed to get into one UN camp eight miles from the border, but the Thai Army had turned back many more. In one incident two guerrilla guides had been killed and a Thai soldier wounded.

The general said the Chinese were still attempting to cross the border from an encampment just inside Cambodia controlled by one of the non-Communist resistance groups. Many of the Chinese were carrying gold, diamonds and other valuables.

Mr Hun Sen, the Foreign Minister in the Vietnamese-controlled Government of Cambodia, said recently that 61,000 ethnic Chinese remained in the country, 40,000 of them in Phnom Penh. He said they outnumbered the Vietnamese minority by more than 5,000. Cambodia's Chinese population before the Indochina war was about 250,000.

Honouring history: Members of the Royal Grenadier Guards in Corunna. They had re-enacted his 310th anniversary.

## Merger threatens 100 jobs

From Ian Murray

About 10,000 jobs are expected to be lost as a result of the merger agreed on Friday between the three ailing steel manufacturers, Cockerill-Sambre, Arbed and Sidmar. The deal, agreed during a Belgian-Luxembourg summit in Brussels, is certain to create further bad feeling between Belgium's French and Dutch-speaking communities.

The aim is to make each of

the plants specialise

and avoid overproduction

Part of the deal

Belgian Government

enough of a stake in

plant in Ghent,

controlled by the

Government, to

blocking vote over

decisions.

But Leiege, home

of the deal, since

## Singapore's opposition MP fined for fraud

Singapore (Reuters) - The only Opposition MP in Singapore was fined 1,000 Singapore dollars (about £335) yesterday for fraudulently diverting a small donation given to his party.

The fine was below the 2,000 dollar ceiling that would have barred Mr J. B. "Ben" Jeyaretnam, secretary-general of the Workers' Party, from the 75-member Parliament. He said he would appeal.

The party's president, Mr Wong Hong Toy, jointly charged with Mr Jeyaretnam, was ordered to pay a similar fine.

He also gave notice

of the court earlier

more serious charges

diverting party funds

They had

throughout the 12-day

the 400 dollar donation

belong to the party,

given to them in their

capacity to help

supporter who unsuc-

cessfully challenged a 1980 election

in court. They said the

was given to a legal firm

represented the supporter

The Workers' Party

receivership, unable to

debts.

## Three-parent baby sets problem for the law

From Tony Dubodan, Melbourne

Victorian state Government will introduce retrospective legislation to clarify the status of the world's first donor baby, born in Melbourne last November. The law was made public only last week.

The law in Victoria stands. A woman who gave birth to a child has no legal rights over the child. The baby belongs to the donor and father.

Under the proposed legislation, which Mr James Kennelly, state Attorney-General, said would be introduced into

the state Parliament later this year, the donor would have no rights or liabilities.

The new law will also cover the status of children born as a result of artificial insemination.

Meanwhile, the Melbourne team responsible for the donor embryo baby said at the weekend that it could make women aged 50 or 60 pregnant. However, Alan Trounson, the senior scientist on the team, called for the establishment of a committee to explore the various ethical questions raised by the new methods.

## Turner show in Paris breaks all records

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The British Council's Turner exhibition in Paris ends tonight after a spectacularly successful three-month run. It has had nearly 600,000 visitors, exceeding all expectations by the council.

Delighted by such a good start to the celebration of its jubilee this year, the council is especially pleased by the 9,000 schoolchildren who attended. Experts at the Tate Gallery had believed that the exhibition would prove "excruciatingly boring" for the young.

The high attendance was in part accounted for by the school competition organized by the council, entitled "How do you do, Mr Turner?", for which the first prize will be a three-day visit to Britain for an

entire school class.

The 79 oils and 155 watercolours at the Grand Palais represent the largest Turner exhibition ever held abroad. Many came from the vaults of the Tate, including some such as the "Field of Waterlilies", painted in 1870, which had never been seen in public before. They will be on display in the special Turner galleries at the Tate which are to open next year.

The exhibition appears to have been an eye-opener for the French, who were not familiar with Turner. Only two of his paintings are in the Louvre. One French paper, evidently surprised, ran a report under the headline "Turner, the Shakespeare of paintings".

## France offers to send home Senegal jobless

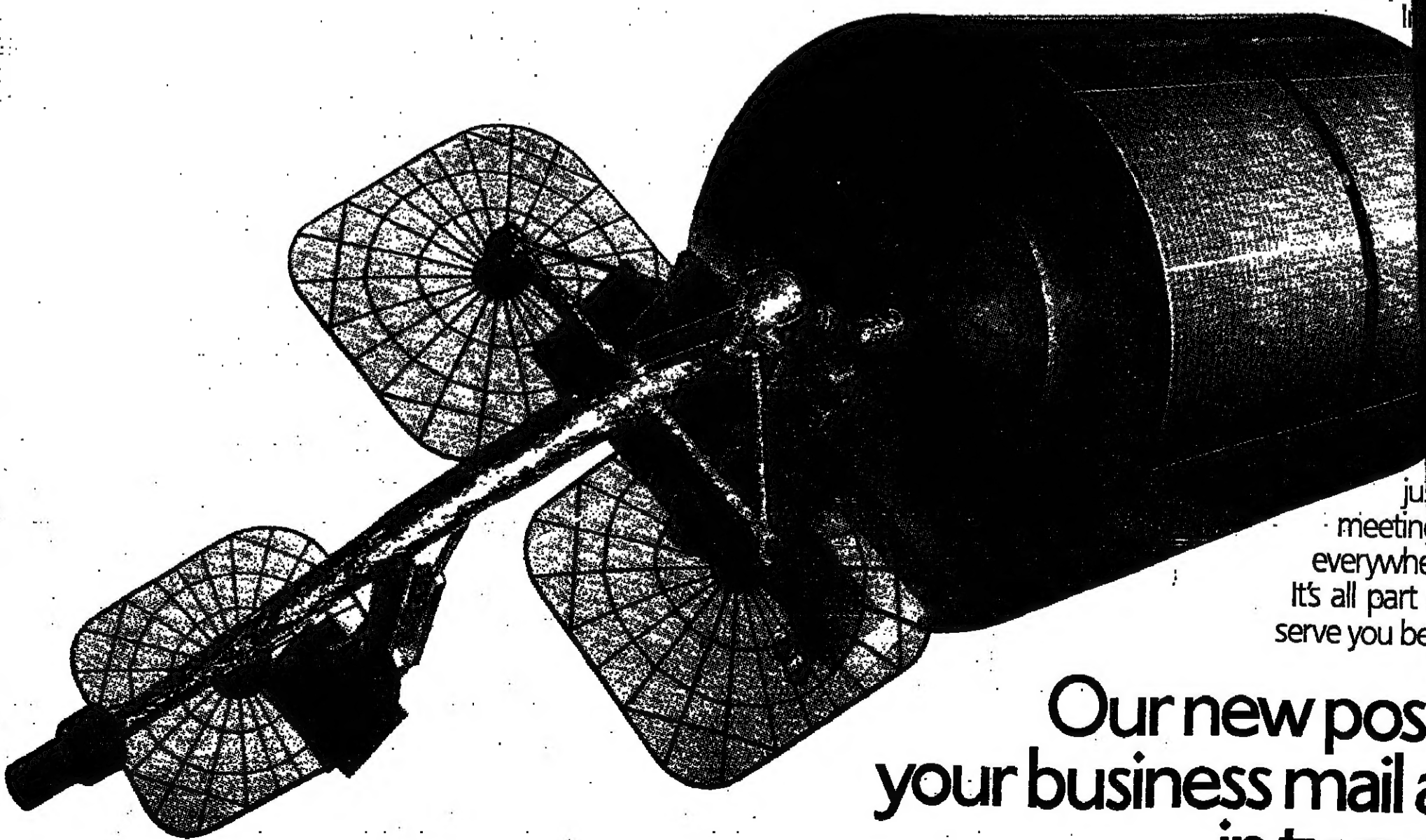
From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

M. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, said in Dakar yesterday that France was prepared to help Senegalese workers at the troubled Talbot car factory in Poissy to return to Senegal if they wished.

He told a press conference at the end of a four-day official visit to Senegal that this help could be extended to any of the 35,000 Senegalese officially working on French soil who voluntarily wished to be repatriated.

"Everyone knows the present economic difficulties," he said. Senegal also had serious unemployment problems "but a solution will be found", said the Prime Minister.

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Past notoriety follows  
Roman Polanski like a  
shadow. His early life was a  
Nazi nightmare.  
He is now an outlaw  
from America.  
Yet Clare Colvin finds that  
he still yearns just  
to make people laugh

## Every joy has its price

Paris  
Some forms of notoriety are difficult to erase. Seven years after fleeing charges of illegal sex with a 13-year-old girl, Roman Polanski is still the subject of relentless curiosity. Our lunchtime meeting in a smart restaurant near the Champs Elysée illustrated the point. The tables were packed closely together, and our neighbours were already glancing at us speculatively. The manager found us another table upstairs, separated by a double door from a large party of businessmen celebrating the New Year. We sat at a distance from three men discussing something too private for downstairs. Gradually they became interested in us and suddenly, as I mentioned the word *Amadeus* - Polanski had played the role of Mozart in the Paris production of the Peter Shaffer play 18 months earlier - their attention became riveted on our conversation. During moments of hush from the party next door, their ears tuned in to see what they could pick up. I learned to time the more personal questions when the businessmen were in full cry.

What, of course, most intrigued them was not Polanski's career as a film director, but his arrest in the US in 1977 on a charge of rape, later reduced to unlawful sexual intercourse, with the young girl. He was never sentenced because he left the country. This is why he now lives in Paris and has abandoned any hope of directing films in Hollywood. His new autobiography, *Roman*, published by Heinemann, describes the incident in detail, and, understandably, leaves a more sympathetic impression than the newspaper reports. Would the book, I asked, alter minds in America and pave the way for his return?

Not at all, said Polanski. The position was exactly the same. He had left the country while awaiting sentence and if he returned he would be arrested on arrival and held without bail.

"Besides, Hollywood has been the scene of too much grief and tragedy for me, and New York is not the capital of the film industry, so I have not got any desire to return to America. Paris was where I first lived after leaving Poland, and I have always loved being here. I have been able to work from Paris as well."

Interviewing Polanski, the atmosphere is heightened not only by the listeners, but by his own suspicion of journalists. He has the air of a hunted rodent about him, with his sharp nose and wary eyes, and he treats questions defensively. He has reason to do so. After the death of his wife, Sharon Tate, who with her friends were murdered by the crazed Manson "family" of hippies, articles implied that Polanski had brought it on them by meddling in black magic and befriending Hollywood undesirables.

"The ordinary journalist does not have anything against me, but if there is any ambiguity, they do not give anyone any credit. The whole circumstances were so macabre and grotesque. Where there is no answer, so far as the crime is concerned, they start looking for anything and their tiny heads immediately link a film like *Rosemary's Baby* to the personality of the man who created it. If someone



Roman Polanski in Paris: no desire to return to America

makes a film about junkies, they think he must be one if someone makes a film about a girl, which seems real and asexual, then he must practise it. Murders were so horrendous and frightening that the thought that one would be a victim could not be borne. It was more comfortable to think that they brought it on themselves.

It is true that Polanski's films, from the earliest, *Frenzy*, to the most recent, *The Verdict*, have an atmosphere of menace and foreboding. Again, he is the press exaggerate. He has a funny film (*The Verdict*) and a romantic film (*Tess*). People judge his career for themselves via the National Film Theatre began a Roman Polanski season on Jan 23.

### Polanski was attacked and left for dead

With his like *Repulsion*, *Cul de sac*, *Rosemary's Baby*, *Macbeth*, the label of director fascinated with the darker side of life is likely to remain. Some have tried to explain this quality by pointing to his childhood. Polanski escaped from the Jewish ghetto in Cracow as a boy and lived in hiding with a family of peasants. His parents were taken to Auschwitz where his mother died. He remembers very clearly the early days of the ghetto, the rounding up of his neighbours and family, and his father pushing him through a gate in a fence before being marched off to the camp. At the end of the war the horror continued. German corpses were left in the streets and Polish children blew themselves up playing with abandoned explosives. Polanski was attacked and left for dead by a triple murderer, an incident that is echoed in the killing of the landlord in *Repulsion*.

"My early life may seem like a nightmare to anyone who reads about it, but as a child I had no reference to anything else and I just lived through it," he said. "It is not something that haunts me. The only thing that hurt me was the separation from my parents."

What war really means to an individual, first of all, is the separation from loved ones.

He had recently returned from Poland, where he had witnessed his father's death. The old man had been suffering from cancer and did not die easily. "You would think with all the drugs they give them that it would be peaceful, like an opium dream. They do have hallucinations, but it isn't peaceful and the pain is still in them."

His father's death has ended his personal ties in Poland, and he does not intend to return there to work. He had played in *Amadeus* there two years ago, and even that had been a tremendous effort as they had to import all the wigs and makeup. "Making *Knife in the Water*, when the film industry was in better shape than at present, was difficult enough. We need hordes of people and stacks of equipment to make our art. A painter only needs his brushes, paints and canvas. In Poland what one admires about their films is that they are able to complete them at all."

From the book, it is clear that Polanski's volatile Polish temperament did not contribute to easy relations with the American film industry. His search for perfection led to complaints from both actors and backers about the time it took to film a scene. During the filming of *Chinatown* Jack Nicholson kept going to his dressing room during pauses to watch a basketball game on television. Infuriated, Polanski grabbed a heavy mop, charged in on him, smashed the TV set and hurled it out of the dressing room. Nicholson's response matched his for drama. He stripped off his clothes, under the apprehensive gaze of all present, and left the set.

Off stage, Polanski lived his life dramatically too. He had fast-living drinking pals in London and Paris, such as Victor Lowmes and Warren Beatty. There were parties at all hours and teams of girls descending on the Lowmes household. Lowmes and he eventually fell out over the production of *Macbeth* but they were close friends for years, and Polanski's convention even now is flavoured with the sort of archaic slang that Lowmes used in the 1960s, such as the observation, "These guys who run after chicks are desperate hunters for the romance of their lives without even realizing it."

The death of Sharon Tate profoundly coloured his life, undermining his optimism and confidence. He found himself taking on some of his father's traits - his conviction that every joyous experience has its price. He feels that he is unlikely to live permanently with any woman.

"I have difficulties because subconsciously I refer to Sharon. Whenever I meet a person with whom I start to have a closer relationship, I always refer to something that I had already known. I am difficult, not only with women but to them as well. They do not necessarily want me around for longer. There are limits as to how much you can demand from your partner."

While recovering in Switzerland from Sharon's death, he discovered the charms of the younger woman. His chalet in Gstaad was close to the Montesano, a finishing school for young ladies. The girls, aged between 16 and 19, took to sneaking out of their dorms after lights out for forbidden

visits to the Polanski chalet. Some simply wanted to talk and listen to music. As he had found with so many girls their age, he said, they had "untapped reserves of intelligence and imagination."

"I have a great relationship with very young women or women of a certain age. I do not have such a good relationship with women in their 30s. Old ladies love me and I have great fun with them, and always did, although there is no sex involved. Too big a difference in age, whichever way it goes, bothers people. When you say you like very young girls people start getting pruriently suspicious. The trouble with women, when they get to around 21 or 22, they become very career conscious. They realize they are going to be kicked out of their nests and are much more aware of the difficulties and problems of the future than men of the same age. What I like about younger women is that they don't use sex appeal to further their social position or career. When they get to 21 they begin to feel very insecure and then, once they have placed themselves, it passes."

He is clearly sensitive about age himself. "I am at the age I don't like to be reminded of," he said. (He was 50 last August). "Since 30, I stopped enjoying my birthdays, although strangely enough I have always felt 30 years old ever since." I suggested that a man of his age should feel some responsibility about taking to bed a teenage girl, for at that age, whatever sexual experience they claimed, they were not entirely aware of what they were doing. He did not appear to take the point.

### Blurred line between fantasy and reality

The girl about whom there had been the court case, he said, had had previous sexual experience and was not in any way a reluctant partner.

"At a moment like that you don't really think, because everyone else does it. It was wrong of me to do it because of the law in California. But do I believe it is morally wrong what two people do simply because of their age? I cannot believe it is wrong. She was not unskilled in sexual matters and physically she was so mature. But if there is a 55 miles speed limit on American motorways you have to respect it. If you drive faster and you are caught, you know you are wrong to drive above that speed limit, even though you also know that the speed limit is ridiculously low."

Polanski's decision to flee while his case was being considered, rather than trust to American justice, may have been unwise. But Polanski, who had already had a taste of 45 days in jail, refused to return. Even the fact that Dino De Laurentiis has already offered him a million dollars contract to direct a remake of *Hurricane* didn't change his mind. In Paris he reestablished himself as a director with *Tess*, seen by some in its gentle, lyrical expression as a bid for respectability. But Polanski's affair with the star, Nastassia Kinski, when she was 19, fuelled the outrage of those who, as he humorously suggests, saw him as "an evil, profligate dwarf".

The difficulty of getting *Tess* released



Mia Farrow in Polanski's *Rosemary's Baby*



Polanski as Mozart in *Amadeus* in Warsaw



Polanski, Coppola and Nastassia Kinsky

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## All aboard the lawyers' gravy train

At enormous expense we have hired a solicitor to answer your questions about the law. Ready when you are, sir.

If Sir David Napley's fees are anything to go by, solicitors can make a fortune. How do I go about becoming a solicitor?

A solicitor writes: To the layman, no doubt, it seems a lot of money. But you've got to say to yourself a lot compared to what? It's not much compared to the annual turnover of a big multi-national corporation, for instance, or a country like Holland. Sir David gets paid less than the Queen and receives absolutely nothing from the Civil List for his exhausting public appearances. I think we hear too much about solicitors' money. Do you ever read about firms of solicitors being rich enough to go into tax exile or even buy their own independent nuclear deterrent? I think we should get our facts straight before we speak out.

As part of his fees for the recent Helen Smith inquiry, Sir David Napley's firm charged £82-an-hour for his travel to and from Leeds, over and above the train fare. Does this cover the work he did en route or the work he was forced to miss by travelling?

A solicitor writes: In my opinion, there is far too much petty jealousy in Britain today. If we read that someone has earned £82-an-hour just for travelling, our response is to try to take it away from him. But shouldn't we be saying: how can I get £82-an-hour? Where's your ambition, all of you? I, for instance, have a small solicitor's office in the compartment of my commuter train and get masses of work done on the way to London - and I claim it against tax! Just routine things like wills and conveyancing. Matter of fact, I once sold the compartment in error, but that's another story. There's a priest travelling on the same train who has rigged up his compartment as a confessional. Another bloke pulls the blinds down and shows some sort of video films to paying customers, while I believe on the train before there is a girl who runs a hair salon in the lavatory. Oh, the possibilities are endless.

A funny thing happened to me the other day, which I'd like your comments on. I was selling my house via a solicitor for an agreed price of £40,000, but when it was all completed I found I had sold it to the solicitor for £450. Apparently there's nothing I can do about this. Even the Law Society won't take action. Is this right?

Absolutely wrong! I have looked into your case and you are quite right - there were one or two irregularities. The Law Society agrees with me that the solicitor in question should be dealt with. There's no point in bringing in the ultimate sanction - a quiet reprimand - but it has been decided to ban him from the Society's dining room for a month. Believe me, for solicitors that is punishment enough.

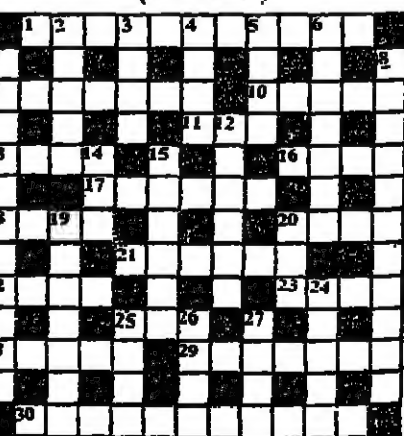
As a matter of interest, what are you getting paid for this?

Why is everyone obsessed with money, for heaven's sake? All I am interested in is the law, and everything else comes second. The beauty of a well-shaped will, the tracery of a delicately phrased contract - this to me is poetry. This is its own reward. But, since you ask, I am on £200-an-hour for doing this column.

I think David Napley is a real dish. Have you ever met him? What's he really like? What's his favourite group?

Curiously enough, I did meet him once in a train going up to York, or at least I stopped at his table and chatted to him for five minutes. He seemed very nice indeed. I was moderately surprised some time later to get a bill from his office for consultation on weather, geography, and hotels in York, but as it was only for £40 I paid it unhesitatingly. I believe his favourite group is the Law Society.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 249)



- |                               |                            |
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| ACROSS                        | DOWN                       |
| 1 Polygraph (3,3)             | 2 Computer data (5)        |
| 9 Swift response (7)          | 3 Move hastily (4)         |
| 10 Legal amendment (5)        | 4 People in general (14)   |
| 11 Ardent desire (3)          | 5 Banal talk (4)           |
| 13 Narrow track (4)           | 6 Strange person (7)       |
| 16 Indian title (4)           | 7 Pray for us (3,3,5)      |
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| 18 Eject (4)                  | 9 Portuguese currency (6)  |
| 20 Slavonic speaker (4)       | 14 Very warm (3)           |
| 21 Double-hooded carriage (6) | 15 Abaze (6)               |
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| 23 Roman York (4)             | 20 Bring proceedings (3)   |
| 25 Golf ball peg (3)          | 24 Long brush (5)          |
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| 29 Square ended cigar (1)     | 26 Sound reflection (4)    |
| 30 Flared trousers (4,7)      | 27 Raised seam (4)         |

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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### TOMORROW

The art of Glen Baxter



## MONDAY PAGE

Less cheese is eaten in Britain than almost anywhere in Europe and Robin Young finds that we are losing our pride in the traditional local tastes

## Chalking up the case for cheese

We British have an unrivalled reputation for hard cheese, but our dairy industry has shown every sign of going soft. As a nation we are buying more cheese than ever before, but our consumption is only a pining over a quarter of a pound per person a week. It is less than that of any other nation in Europe except the Irish. The French eat nearly three times as much, the Germans and Belgians more than twice as much. Though the British household's average consumption has increased by nearly a third over the past ten years, we are in the cellar of the international cheese cutters' league.

Worse, it is soft speciality cheeses, and not the typical hard English varieties, that are the fastest growing element of our £680 million a year cheese market. Sales of brie, in danger of running all over supermarket shelves, spread by a third last year alone, while cheddar, which still dominates the British market with nearly two thirds of the total cheese sales, showed little change.

Dairy Crest, the commercial arm of the Milk Marketing Board, has put its big push behind soft cheeses designed to counter increasingly popular demand for Continental speciality textures and flavours. Lymeswold, Britain's carefully moulded attempt to pre-empt blue brie, now accounts for one-two-hundredth of all cheese purchased, an appropriate fraction for something which was, quite spuriously, claimed to be Britain's first 'new' cheese for 200 years.

Now Dairy Crest are test marketing a second new English soft cheese in the TV South area, with advertising equivalent to a national spend of £1.2 million. Melbury is a mild white mould-ripened cheese intended to appeal to those who already are, or might soon become, brie and camembert eaters.

Its "Englishness" is said to reside in its "unique loaf shape" which "underlines the link with familiar blocks of traditional English cheese but also has practical benefits for both the retailer and the housewife". In other words it is brick-shaped, like a piece cut from a block for a supermarket pre-pack. It is also brightly wrapped in printed gold foil with labels showing the cheese against an English country scene, all in the hope that the Continentals have missed a trick by wrapping their white moulds round plainly.

Cheeses have inevitably changed as agricultural custom altered and retailing practice evolved. The

determining factors for British cheeses in modern times have all tended in the same direction—standardization. The advent of the industrial farm and the supermarket pre-pack are the environmental factors which play the greatest part in conditioning British cheese today.

Eight leading groups of supermarket stores handle nearly half the cheese the nation buys. Indeed just three retailers—Sainsbury, Tesco, and Asda—alone sell more than a quarter of the total. Four-tenths of the nation's cheese is pre-packed. Not surprisingly the Milk Marketing Board has encouraged even farm-house cheesemaking in block form, convenient for the needs of supermarket cutting machinery. More than seven-tenths of farm cheese is now made in blocks, and of all English cheese, less than a fortieth is now made in the cloth-bound cylinders which would still be considered traditional and which have proved, in the Board's own blind tasting, to be more fully flavoured.

Little of our cheese is farm made anyway. The bulk of manufacture (six-tenths) is undertaken by the Milk Marketing Board itself. Express Dairies do a quarter, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society a tenth. That leaves just five per cent coming from independent farms and cream-

### Cheddaring can be done anywhere with any milk

eries. Yet despite these factors, pressing cheese into standardized brands and packs, our supreme cheese name—cheddar—can be found on a wide variety of products which may differ among themselves more than would French cheeses with distinctive names.

The name of cheddar was given away to all the world. "Cheddaring" is the technical term for piling the curds into masses and turning them as they drain. It can be done anywhere, with milk of any sort, and the cheese can be called cheddar (or indeed almost anything). Just over seven-tenths of our cheddar comes from somewhere in England and Wales, but virtually none from Cheddar itself. There, in 1980 local residents opposed the resumption of cheesemaking on the grounds that the dairy might smell.

A tenth of our cheddar is Scottish, another tenth Irish, leaving 14,700

tonnes which come variously from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, France, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and even Romania. Market research has suggested that only 15 per cent of customers know that they could be buying imported cheese when they purchase cheddar.

In blind sampling, organized with the Attwood consumer panel of 450 housewives regularly receiving cheese bought in representative retail outlets around Britain, British housewives judge pre-packed cheese nowadays to be significantly better than that sold loose. Though traditional presentation and cutting to order has strong attractions, aluminium foil and vacuum packs permit a longer shelf life in the shops and provide a more reliable product.

For the same blind tests, commissioned from Attwood by the English Country Cheese Council, show that British housewives do prefer British cheese. When not told the cheese's origin, the panel of housewives rate three-quarters of British samples good to excellent. Only just over half the pieces imported from Europe achieve similar ratings. There can be no doubt that the reputation of England's premier cheese has been

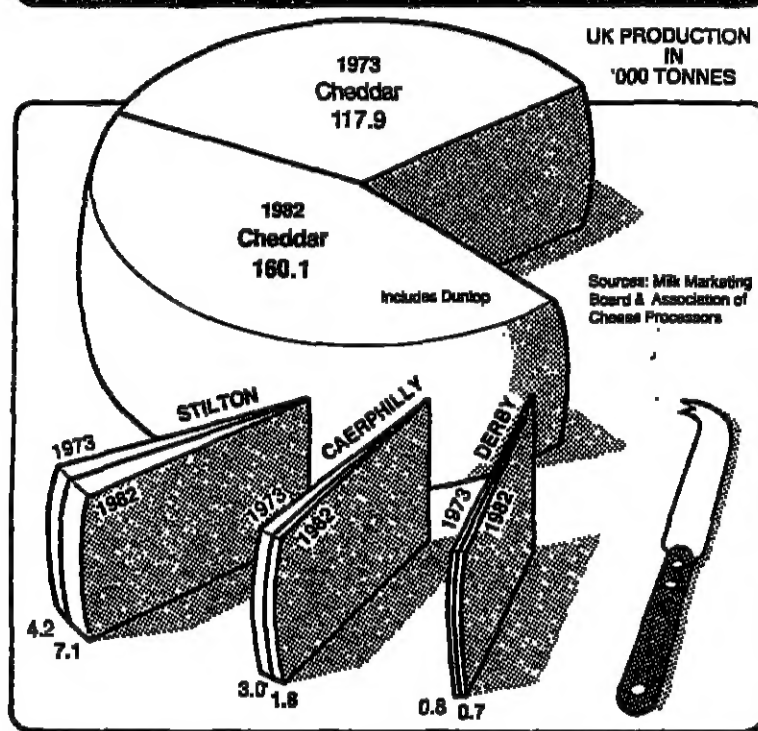
damaged by inferior foreign imports sold as cheddar and supposed, for lack of any statement of national origin, to be English by default.

Hence the Cheese Mark, launched six months ago, the Cheese Mark is a stamp of approval available only to registered producers and packers in England and Wales. It is the first independent quality grading system since the 1950s when that run by the National Association of Creamery Proprietors (NACEPE) broke down in the face of supermarkets' preference for their own quality controls. To date the scheme has involved three former NACEPE cheese graders making monthly visits to creameries to check that graded cheeses reach what would have been the NACEPE "selected" grade. Eighty to 85 per cent of production is expected to qualify. In the New Year there will be five graders at work, and visits will become fortnightly, and later the scheme will be extended to other varieties of English cheese—starting with double Gloucester, red Leicester and Derby.

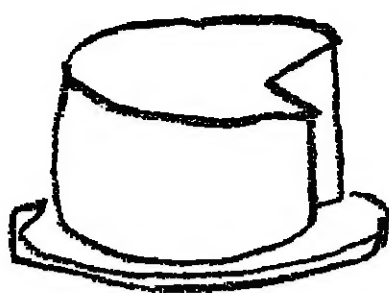
The scheme, backed by £2 million-worth of advertising in 1983 and £3 million in 1984 and costing £500,000 a year to run, is showing

John Grimwade

### CHEESE CHANGES



I'm very depressed by the increase in Brie sales...



Oh-hard cheese...



### ENGLISH CHEESE

opened cheese, the for the larger sales... are that they... to the trade and... consumer. The... followed their market... by customers who... discriminatingly for... but as a... contained as cheaply as

we have reached a... our English cheddar... of one per cent can... to be completely... is, made in cloth... of unpasteurized... ly mature. It is not... has suffered. The... al cheeses - tra... other than cheddar... ly localized sales... mitted in the trade... part, they no longer... ductive character... could be associated... survival owes most... ly conservative... of British cheese... their long-standing... foods.

name of... is... protected

ire production is... Lancashire border... Lancastrians are... Lancashire dull... have been falling... English territorial... stilton whose name... ed. Stilton is a... mark, belonging to... Westshire, Derby... Lancashire, and the... made in cylindrical... bled pressure and... milk. But the milk... d, and always is... Bassett Dairy.

which other tra... English cheeses... exploited was... method which... disposing of sub... They went to the... were sold as blue... variety that was... fact commercially... were they sold... round dearer than... the same shop. The... scuted, and dis... case to answer... ce of the cheese's... ued.

is evidence that... some pride in ou... cheese once again, it... is due.

Sh... high quality can... include:... bridge... Chiffley, Jernyn... n, Beccles Road... Chiffley, Reading.

The Cheese Book, by... Papermac, £2.50... inclusive directory... onal cheeses.

### WITHOUT THE CHEESE MARK COULD YOU PICK THE BEST CHEDDAR?



Evolution of a hard sell: in the fifties (top) it was enough to murmur that it was English. By the sixties, (centre) our cheese was linked to the potent image of discriminating taste and 'naturalness'. In the eighties (above), the buyer wants the quality certified and English cheddar needs distinguishing from its foreign competitors.

### TALKBACK

#### Safety in numbers

From Dr Arnold Bloom, 101 Harley Street, W1

There are some points in Nancy Waller's "First need" (January 14) that need comment. Purification of insulin has been a steady process since its introduction for the treatment of diabetes in 1922. The present commercial insulin is very pure indeed. The reason for the changeover to U100 (ie 100 units of insulin to each millilitre of fluid) was not for reasons of purity but entirely for reasons of safety. The fact that two different strengths had previously been available (U40 and U80) had led to numerous documented accidents and the British Diabetic Association instigated the transfer to a single strength, with syringes appropriately marked, to avoid these distressing and dangerous mix-ups. America, Canada and Australia all use U100 insulin. The rest of Europe still uses U40.

From Sabina Grinling, 2 Hulton Mansions, Flood Street, SW3

Thank goodness Nancy Waller wrote about U100 insulin. It's all too depressingly true. The hypo symptoms of U100 are, at first experience, unrecognisable, and they do have an alarming paralysing effect. Like Nancy Waller I am on a diet which consists largely of Mars bars and Coca Cola and I consume them as an insurance policy—just in case—and that is bad for long-term complications, but not as bad as the embarrassment of passing out in public, or the danger of passing out in private.

Having been on one injection a day since I was seven years old, and having lived a trouble-free 39 years I am now told that two injections a day are recommended, using a purer insulin. I am neither a pin cushion nor a cannibal and object on both counts. Apparently, all this is because diabetics were muddling up their doses. Could this be because doctors refer to eight marks on the old syringes as 32 units and four marks as 16 units? Can this country really afford to equip every diabetic with a new syringe for such an idiotic reason?

### Penny Perick

#### In-house training for the do-it-yourself husband



The wise words of Mrs Nellie Stephenson, chairman of Humberstone's Social Services Committee, might as well have been written on water. Last week Mrs Stephenson said that wives should stop pampering their husbands so that they will be able to fend for themselves should the need ever arise.

Quite so, Mrs Stephenson. What's more, there should be a law against it raining on Sunday and the trains should run on time.

Wives don't "pamper" their husbands by taking sole charge of the cooking, cleaning, child-rearing, present-buying, household accounting, and holiday booking because it gives them a lovely fulfilled sort of feeling.

#### The book is so clear that even a man can understand it

They do it because, in the end, it's easier to do everything themselves rather than threaten, plead, bully and deal with daft questions such as "what kind of Brussels sprouts do you want me to buy?" which is the lot of any woman who tries to get a little help on occasion.

However, Mrs Stephenson says that she has now trained her husband (How? By pretending he was a new puppy?) "to cook and be more domesticated" and this has inspired me to devise a man-training programme of my own. I haven't had time to apply it yet. I've been too busy pampering, with gritted teeth, the man for whom the training programme is meant for.

● Cooking a meal: We all thought the sausages you put on the grill last September were cooked to perfection. Well done. However, in order to prepare for a time when you might have to cook for yourself on a more regular basis (an

unlikely occurrence, I agree), it will be necessary to extend your repertoire. This is achieved by reading something called a cookery book. The *New Times Cookbook* is so clearly set out that even a man can understand it. It is advisable to regard recipes as mere food preparation, not some kind of sacred ritual. It is perfectly all right to use white pepper corn rather than black if white ones are what happen to be in the larder. The absence of black should not provide the excuse to abandon the whole project in a huff. That way, you could starve to death.

● Keeping records: I know that some primordial instinct in the soul of every man tells him that filing cabinets, address books, appointments diaries and reminder pads are all enemies determined to remove all joy and spontaneity from daily life. However I do not find it very spontaneous or joyful to be constantly asked for Old Jimmy's phone number, or when your dentist appointment is, or whether I can lay my hands on that letter which came some time last month which you could have sworn was in the top pocket of your grey suit but it seems to have vanished, most extraordinary.

This does rather let us in for a very spontaneous but not very joyful exchange of sharp words, especially on those occasions when I discover that you have arranged to be in Manchester on the very evening that I intend giving a dinner party for twelve. It would be very helpful if you were to take a more positive attitude towards the whole question of domestic admin.

May I perhaps remind you that when taking telephone messages, it is not enough merely to write down the caller's number, adding their name is essential. Such messages should be placed in a prominent place near the telephone rather than scrawled on yesterday's newspaper which happens to be lying on the bedroom floor. Also, documents such as income tax demands should be filed, appropriately, under "Income Tax Demands" after they have been dealt with, rather than before in the hope that they might go away.

#### Widowers seem to land knee-deep in loving ladies

I could go on, but I can't convince myself of the necessity of a man-training scheme. Mrs Stephenson's main concern was that widowers should be able to look after themselves. I have never met a widower who's had to. Widowers seem to have a thoroughly beguiling, helpless quality that lands them knee-deep in loving ladies anxious to lead them into a state of second-married bliss before the fellows have time to learn the rudiments of boiling themselves an egg.

● I am not surprised that the East German student who escaped to The West last week went straight back home again when his grandmother told him to. My own grandmother is 89 and I have still to learn how to say no to her. She is by no means a fearsome old crone: she is, in fact, a perfect duck. There just seems to be this unspoken agreement between us that she is always right. Her inquiries are something to be dreaded. "You're a socialist, aren't you?" she accused me recently. I looked at the carpet and began to mumble something about the social wage. My grandmother cut me short with a crisp "Well, try not to be." There's just no answering her back.

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## WHAT IS THATCHERISM NOW?

The political scene, as parliament returns for the new year, resembles a moving film that has suddenly stopped, its leading figures frozen in ambiguous postures giving no clue to the development of the plot. Each of the political parties has its reasons for optimism; each faces dangers which ought to give it cause for serious concern.

In the long run, the shape of British politics will be determined by Labour's success or failure in making itself again a party which the electorate is willing to accept as a serious candidate for power. That requires, as its precondition, not any regret that Mr Tony Benn was selected as Labour's candidate for Chesterfield last night, but the eventual extirpation from Labour politics of the kind of posture known as Bennisism. Labour must, that is to say, discard the rag-bag of leftist, Militant and Trotskyite attitudes to which Mr Benn, from his position inside the party's left-wing establishment, has been willing to give shelter and protection. He has persistently used this technique to acquire power in the party machine for himself and his friends. But the practical effect has been to deprive his party of power and influence in the country.

Mr Neil Kinnock, himself the candidate of the party's legitimate left, makes no bones about the need for some revisionism. Questioned on television recently about the uncertainty surrounding Labour's shifting position on a number of subjects, from membership of the European Community to defence policy, compared with the certainties it seemed to offer on June 9, Mr Kinnock had a simple answer: "Well, we got beaten, didn't we?" Labour policies, he admitted, have to be re-examined, and presumably to be moderated, and the question is by how much, and whether the party can make itself sufficiently attractive to the electorate without again unleashing civil war and political incoherence.

What is called for in the Labour Party is something not far short of a quiet revolution. This, presumably, was what Mr Roy Hattersley implied when he recently predicted, in an address to the Fabian Society's centenary school, that the influence of the unions on the Labour Party, and on society generally, would decline, and that a "coalition of ideas" should replace the coalition of interests in which the unions have been dominant. If, as he seemed to say, the unions cannot indefinitely be relied on to provide the bulk of Labour's finance, or indeed, to protect it from the left by their votes, Labour can only survive by becoming a party of much wider individual support. In other words, it must appeal to the public in precisely the ways that Bennisism has sought to prevent.

Inevitably, however, Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley are engaged on a long haul and the outcome is unpredictable. Their success or failure will largely determine whether the Liberal and SDP Alliance will have a future. Labour's success in clawing back public support (as measured by the opinion polls) from the Alliance since the

election may in part be due to public awareness of the growing tension in the relationship between the top-heavy Social Democrats led by Dr David Owen, and the sprawling and mushy Liberal grassroots which Mr David Steel tries to govern. But it is principally because, in Mr Kinnock's honeymoon period, Labour has stopped tearing itself apart by the simple device of saying nothing that the Alliance has lost ground.

Labour, however, cannot continue to say nothing indefinitely, and the brutal fact is that the future of the Alliance depends in the end on what precisely Labour has to say. Meanwhile, in the shorter term, the future of both opposition groupings, not to mention the Conservatives themselves, will hang very largely on how Mrs Thatcher's government performs in the next year or so.

Since the general election, the government has presented a distinctly uneasy aspect. Its backbenchers are not happy with it, and its public image has been faltering and blurred. It does not look like a government which enjoyed a remarkable electoral victory six months ago. In part, this is the consequence of an early election fought on an appeal for a "doctor's mandate" with very little spell out to the electorate, except for the two broad commitments to deal with local government (the abolition of the Greater London Council and Metropolitan Counties) and rate-capping. The details were left to be thought out later, and both issues have involved it in diversionary skirmishing with significant sections of its own supporters. The probability is that in committee it will have to retreat on the general, as distinct from the selective, powers of rate-capping, the bill to impose which has its second reading tomorrow.

But none of this is the essence of Mrs Thatcher's problem which is rather that, on the essential questions of economic management, the government gives the impression either of having lost its momentum or of having decided that it must settle for something well short of what Mrs Thatcher seemed to promise in the way of reducing the size of the public sector and also the burden of taxation.

Yesterday, in a long "Week-end World" interview on Independent Television, Mr Brian Walden put the question to her whether this was so, and taken together all her answers admitted only one interpretation. Although public expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product is not lower but slightly higher than when Mrs Thatcher first took office (an increase she could legitimately explain by the depression we have been through) her promise now is not to reduce the public sector but simply to "hold public expenditure" and, as she put it, let growth go where it can.

While holding public expenditure, the Prime Minister simply looks (as have so many of her predecessors) to a search for efficiency within the state's welfare services to produce better value for money. At the same time, when she was asked whether she agreed more with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, that cutting

taxes must have a very high priority, and was essential, or with the Lord Privy Seal, Mr John Biffen, who seemed to give them a lesser priority, her words seemed to put her closer to Mr Biffen than to Mr Lawson, though she denied there was a difference.

Mr Walden was therefore entitled to ask her bluntly: "Are you a Thatcherite?" to which she answered that she was. But in what sense? Nobody should withhold from the Prime Minister credit and admiration for what she achieved in keeping the government on course to cut public spending and borrowing against the pressure of critics in the Cabinet (now on the backbenches) who wanted her to spend more, partly for the sake of political popularity. The achievement of Thatcherism is real and great; but where does it go from here?

Of course, Mrs Thatcher is right when she implies that, looking at all the spending programmes individually, the government's commitments are such that it is impossible to cut public spending further. Just after the election, the government got itself into hot water because it wrongly gave the impression that it might cut health service functions. Its problem is that, since the state has taken on responsibility for the health care of the mass of the people, it cannot simply slash at the standards of the services it manages.

But this does not free it from the need to be far more radical in thinking about the shape and size of the welfare state and on how it should be financed. The question over Thatcherism is not whether Mrs Thatcher is a Thatcherite so much as why Thatcherism seems not to entail re-thinking (rather than holding or cutting) the welfare state's expenditure; why it is not working towards a plan for re-appraising public spending?

The government may also face a narrower financial problem in the next few months. At the end of the old year, it seemed that the pressures on sterling were all external, resulting from an artificially strong dollar and the movement of funds to the United States, attracted by the high rate of interest there. Now there are signs of an increase in money supply here in response to internal consumer demand which, if it were to continue, would demand either a temporary increase in interest rates or higher taxation. Mrs Thatcher is determined to avoid higher interest rates for fear of damaging recovery, and that is understandable. But in the long run, the fear of renewed inflation would be more damaging to recovery than an interest rate adjustment.

Having successfully fought off inflation in her first term, Mrs Thatcher must be firm in maintaining that advantage in her second. That requires a planned and radical strategy for the public sector and taxation. This is what is missing now, but it is not too late to devise one. Of course, Mrs Thatcher is a Thatcherite; let us take that for granted. But she must tell the country what precisely Thatcherism means, apart from holding the front where it is, in her government's second stage.

## SELLING BRITAIN SHORT

It has never been easy to state in one sentence the purpose of the nation's official body for the propagation of Britishness. But the definition produced by Sir Anthony Parsons, Mrs Thatcher's foreign affairs adviser until last month, is the best attempt so far. The British Council, he said, exists "to create anglophiles in foreign countries". As a former diplomat he even toyed with heresy, wondering aloud which would cause more damage to British interests, the closure of an embassy or a British Council office.

As Sir Anthony and fellow members of the Council's board prepare to celebrate the institution's half-century in 1984, there is cause for a degree of self-congratulation. It has progressed mightily since its foundation in 1934 as a riposte to the Nazi and Fascist propaganda with which Germany and Italy were flooding the world.

It is wholly in keeping with the nature of the country whose values it is seeking to propagate that the Council should persistently experience more difficulty with its image at home than overseas, where anglophile foreigners cannot have enough of its language training, its technical and cultural output. Sir John

Burgh, its Director-General, has admitted publicly that the Council's most difficult problem is convincing people in Britain that its work is important to them.

In terms of the higher economics and politics, the British Council has weathered a stormy decade fairly successfully. In 1977 the Think Tank's *Review of Overseas Representation* recommended its abolition and the dispersal of its work to other Government departments or agencies. The Foreign Office, its bureaucratic patron and paymaster, fought that assault off. In the same year Dr David Owen became Foreign Secretary with a pronounced animus against the Council. By the end of his time at the Foreign Office he was converted, convinced that as Britain's economy weakened and its diplomatic clout became more enfeebled, its cultural strengths grew. He believed that the Council's efforts, particularly in language teaching, were of immense value and had, in the long-term, a tangible commercial spin-off.

Despite Dr Owen's sympathy, the Council was considerably affected by recent administrative austerity. Since 1979 its budget has been cut by 18 per cent in real terms and its London-

appointed staff by 19 per cent. In 1981 it had its own equivalent of a Rayner investigation conducted by Lord Seabrook. As a result, it reviewed its priorities and management systems.

Last year the Government decided that a period of stability for the Council was in order. Activities would be sustained at their present level. As is often the way, November's Public Expenditure White Paper did not quite provide the cash needed to fulfil that ambition. At £75.4 million the Council's budget is £2.6 million short of what it needs in 1984-85 if its efforts are not to be scaled down still further. The average inflation rate in the 81 countries in which the council operates is some eight per cent, compared to about five per cent expected in Britain.

There is a secret Whitehall protocol which, in principle, covers that differential, known as the Rowlinson-Palmer agreement after the officials who devised it. But Sir Geoffrey Howe has still to persuade Mr Lawson to honour it. The Treasury should do so; the figures are derisory compared to the swollen domestic votes, and the return is marginally more in the national interest.

## Rates for the job in local government

From the Leader of Chesterfield Borough Council

Sir, As the spotlight falls upon Chesterfield, can it be used to illustrate the folly and injustice of the Government's efforts to place fetters on the historic powers of local authorities to raise their own revenues?

In its simplest terms, since 1979 the Government's policy of creeping controls over rates has been to reduce the block grant to local authorities, so compelling them to levy higher rates to maintain services, and then to use those increases to justify the rate-capping legislation.

In Chesterfield's case, over the last four years, the borough council has increased its expenditure at below the rate of inflation (49 per cent as compared with a retail price index increase of 55 per cent) but nevertheless the reduction in grant by 20 per cent has necessitated an increase by 133 per cent in the rates levied by this council.

All such increase was imposed before the present financial year when, by dint of hard saving, this council's rate was held steady. I cannot forecast the level of the rate for 1984/85 but, if it were again held steady, only by means of reductions in services, the local authority would none the less again be penalised by a significant grant reduction.

Day by day, as the Government produces more arguments to support its position, they are demolished by the advocates of local government, ably supported by *The Times* and the *Financial Times*. Can I help to demolish the two latest in the Government's armoury?

It is now said by Mr Jenkin, and parroted by Jack Bruce-Gardyne,

that we should not pay too heed to arguments based on electors because many electors do not pay rates. Thus the protectors of the but baronies against the peasant next step in their argument presumably to say that at national level the voices of electors who do not pay income should be ignored.

Of course, the slogan "no tax without representation" cannot be reversed if democracy is to prevail. And it is those with the smallest incomes who are suffering from the reductions in services at the local level, as well as at the national level.

Secondly, Mr Jenkin is saying that he will be obliged to resign if the Rates Bill is not carried. This should be recognised for what it is - an appeal to personal sentiment and sympathy. In there is no convention that a minister concerned should resign when Parliament, after mature reflection, declines to carry into effect a hastily conceived manifesto commitment of the majority party.

If the Prime Minister and his ministers can manage to bring heel sufficient majorities members of Parliament and peers carry the Bill their dictatorial methods in so doing will be but small foretaste of the methods they will use to bring the local authorities to heel in the future.

Orwell is how clearly you prophesied, March on 1984.

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. FLANAGAN, Leader,  
Chesterfield Borough Council,  
Town Hall,  
Chesterfield,  
Derbyshire.

## Sellafield discharge

From Ms Lesley Abdel

Sir, I do not think Patrick Jenkin (January 5) should leap into print too quickly each time fear is aroused by released nuclear contaminants either in the sea or air. The fact is, scientists do not know how dangerous radiation is in its various forms.

The recent payment to relatives of past workers who have died from cancer after working in the nuclear industry indicates we are in a period of ex post facto determinants. This cannot but make everyone in or near a nuclear power station worried.

Again, it is not known what a standard limit is in bodily organs without knowing where the energy has been absorbed. The difference in microdistribution of radiation energy may cause a given absorbed dose to differ in biological effect by a factor of 20 or more, depending on the type of radiation.

External radiation with a relatively short penetrating range, such as alpha particles, does not penetrate the skin. Internal radiation with a

relatively short penetrating range will be fully absorbed in the organs unless the decaying nuclide is close to its surface.

To make it even more difficult for the Secretary of State or anyone else to gauge the damage or trace the origin of the cancer, there is the matter of defining radiation doses. They are defined in terms of the energy deposited per gramme of tissue (ergs over grammes). So the definition of irradiated volume greatly affects the calculation of the dose. An intelligent application (always open to argument) must be made through applying principles of micro and macrodosimetry. And to make it more complicated, it would ideally be necessary to ascertain the volume of specific type of tissue in which radiation has been absorbed.

Many current radiation protection standards limit doses to specific bodily organs. But you cannot ascertain compliance without knowing where the energy has been absorbed.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLEY ABDEL,  
55 Mablethorpe Road, SW6.

## Humbug on smoking

From the Director of ASH

Sir, Mr Levin calls me a fanatic (December 22). While the sophist tries he employs to make his point and the fact that he used a whole edition of his column to do so might allow me to hurl back the same mud. I should prefer a more peaceful solution. For a modest £8, or half that if he becomes a pensioner or unemployed, Mr Levin can now join ASH's new supporters' scheme.

Along with a steady stream of people who are concerned by the damage smoking causes to health or annoyed by the nuisance of other people's smoke, he will learn a lot from the literature he will periodically receive. He will realise that there is a question of injustice involved: most smokers start smoking when they are children; and by the time they are adults, most want

to give up but cannot - they are trapped in their habit and one in four will be killed by it.

That is not freedom; and trying to serve the majority of smokers who want to give up their disastrous habit and to prevent others from acquiring it, is far from fanaticism.

On August 1, 1984, *The Times* ran a leader of which Mr Levin might be proud. Those branded as fanatics at that time were the public health campaigners trying to introduce sanitary improvements to the epidemic of cholera which caused about the same rate of premature death then as smoking does today. Looking back on it now, Mr Levin's article seems even more reassuring.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SIMPSON, Director,  
ASH (Action on Smoking and Health),  
5-11 Mortimer Street, W1,  
December 23.

## Free credit

From Mr E. H. Bateman

Sir, May I please reply for the free-sheet press, recently savaged in your correspondence.

Through these new mines of information, I have recently been introduced to two outstanding fellow-residents of this district: one a young man of 20 recently capped for the Ryder Cup; the other a veteran journalist with many the front line of news gathering around the world for over half a century - he saw the Reichstag fire in 1933, and in 1953 he climbed 20,000 feet to score another first with news of the conquest of Everest.

Last week I read of an oil-well being drilled only a few miles

beyond the boundary of our parish, and to-day of the ordinance survey range-finding with sophisticated electronic equipment more accurately and much more quickly than with the traditional steel tape. Furthermore I now know how to obtain pre-publication revisions of large-scale street-plans outdated by demolition and re-development. Congratulations to the able editors and contributors of the news items in these free-sheet titles - we are fortunate in having two here - and thanks to the advertisers who finance them. We do not have to read all the ads, even in 1984.

Yours faithfully,  
E. HUGH BATEMAN,  
2 Howards Lodge,  
Mount Zion,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

## Needs in Kampuchea

From Mr Michael Harris

Sir, I have read with interest Geoffrey Walden's article on Kampuchea ("When it's best to compromise", January 7), and his critical comments on Oxfam's report, *The poverty of diplomacy: Kampuchea and the outside world*. As Mr Walden says, it is our job to get aid where it is most needed and our first priority must be to help those in greatest need.

For over four years since the news first broke in 1979 of the terrible suffering of the people of Kampuchea Oxfam has been helping on the ground with emergency and longer term development work there. We have maintained a permanent office in Phnom Penh and so (unlike her Majesty's Government) have enjoyed continuous access to first hand, up-to-date information from inside Kampuchea on the needs of its people.

We have been impressed by the efforts of the Kampuchean people to rebuild their shattered country with virtually no help from the outside world. They continue to live in fear of the return of the brutal Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge army. A fear which is evident to anyone who spends time in that unfortunate country.

leading impression given in Mr Walden's article, the British Government currently gives no aid to the people inside Kampuchea. At the two recent UN donor conferences HM Government pledged no future help despite the increasingly desperate need.

Last October Typhoon Georgia ravaged some of Kampuchea's richest rice-growing areas and the rice shortfall for 1984 is now expected to be some 300,000 tonnes, one third of normal production.

While much useful assistance can and will be given by private agencies such as Oxfam, using generous public donations, it is clear that only governmental aid can respond adequately to the present emergency. This emergency aid could be provided by the Government now, through UN agencies, and should be.

The longer term diplomatic solution which can free full UN development aid for an impoverished Kampuchea is not evident. The British public may well find it shocking that her Majesty's Government has voted each year since 1979 to seat Pol Pot's representatives among the coalition democratic Kampuchea delegation at the United Nations. This stance is not just morally uncomfortable but also counter-productive.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Unesco still relevant

Alan Thompson

Mr Thompson's strong support in the creation of Unesco was a highly perceptive role of the UN. At the time, the UN - the inevitably "fire-lighting" - was the only international body at the UN level - a counterbalance by a long-term pursuit of the free flow of culture across national boundaries.

Unesco remains as relevant as Mr Atlee's time. It should continue to exist in form and under arrangements in the form of a permanent secretariat, with advice and cultural sources, to improve its limited success.

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Unesco's success, as Mr At







A circus legend tomorrow comes to town: David Robinson reports

## The clown with the heart of a child

Annie Fratellini, who brings her circus to the Shaw Theatre tomorrow as part of the current London International Mime Festival, is heir to a show-business dynasty whose ramifications outdo many a royal house. The founder, Gustavo Fratellini, was born into a respectable and unremarkable Florentine family in 1842; but, after a seminary education and service with Garibaldi, he abandoned his bourgeois heritage to become an acrobat in the circus.

Gustavo's four sons followed him into the ring. They began as two double acts; but when the oldest, Louis, died in 1909 the survivors teamed up as the Fratellini Trio, to become circus history. Francois was the white-face, ablaze with spangles; Paul, in a disgraceful frock coat, affected airs of dubious grandeur; Albert was the red-nose who committed the most flagrant idiocies and took the hardest falls. Their huge repertoire of sketches or "entrées" has subsequently been pillaged by every other clown and slapstick comedian.

The Fratellini were as prolific in breeding as in comic business. By the 1930s there were enough children and grandchildren to create their own circus. Only the Second World War and the deaths of the original Trio (Paul in 1940, Francois in 1951 and Albert in 1961) finally scattered the clan.

Annie at first seemed to be the one

who got away. Her father, Victor, was the eldest son of Paul. (Her grandmother was an English roller-skater, Gladys Kenworthy, who went by the stage name of Miss Ryder.) She was born in Algiers in 1932 (Fratellini were born all over the place, with the extensive touring they did.) The first sign that she might defy family tradition was when she became the first Fratellini since Gustavo to go to a regular school. Even so, at 12 she made her debut, balancing on a ball and playing the saxophone, at the Cirque Medrano. One of her proudest memories is of appearing in the same show as Laurel and Hardy, when she was 19.

At 23, however, she quit the circus to become a jazz musician. She played saxophone, was vocalist with Philippe Brun's orchestra, and made some discs. She worked in films with Louis Malle, René Clair and Pierre Granier-Deferre, by whom she has a daughter. In 1968 she met Pierre Etaix. In his film *Le Grand Amour* she plays the enchanting innocent and infuriatingly faithful little wife.

She and Etaix became off-stage husband and wife also, and it was Etaix who persuaded her to go back to the circus. She had meanwhile reconsidered her attitude to the family trade. As a child she had taken the circus for granted. Now she looked back and realized that the Fratellini had had been regarded as artistic

peers by people like Dullin, Picasso, Cocteau, Copecau, Stravinsky, Miller and Milhaud. "And if they had children they took them, too, to 'study circus' in the ring with the Fratellini. It was already a sort of school." The circus, after all, was serious business.

So, in 1971, she went back into the ring as a red-nosed Auguste, with Etaix as her partner. In retrospect it seems inevitable. "You are a clown or you are not a clown. You are born a clown. The make-up you put on is not a disguise. It is through the make-up that you become yourself." Annie's make-up is dominated by a perfectly spherical crimson nose, pensive eyebrows and a haystack wig. Her characteristic costume is a voluminous coat (a repository of all kinds of treasures), elongated and disreputable boots and a precarious bowler hat.

At the same time as they started their clown act, Annie and Etaix created the Association de l'Ecole Nationale du Cirque. This resulted, three years later, in the foundation of the permanent Ecole Nationale du Cirque, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary and is now supported by a subvention from the French Ministry of Culture.

She feels that the special qualities which make a clown are not really apparent until twenty or so. "Of course parents bring their eight-year-old children and say: 'She's very funny. She makes everyone laugh'.

But that doesn't mean anything. Being a clown implies a particular outlook on life. It is quite different from being a comedian. A comedian can do other people's material. A clown's comedy must come out of himself.

"A clown is an anarchist. But the really important thing is that the clown must always retain something of the child in his heart."

She believes she is the only woman clown in the world - or was until her daughter, Valerie, is 18. Valerie, now 23, started to work as her white-face partner. But a clown is without sex. "Well, of course there are some differences. A man can use a gag with balloons as false breasts. If I did that it would be ridiculous, because everyone can see I'm a woman... And then it's a pity there are not more women clowns, because a woman has a possibility for tenderness, an extra dimension. Of course the greatest men clowns had that quality - Chaplin, Laurel, Keaton.

"But a clown is a clown. A clown is neither man nor woman. A clown is a mythical creature, outside time. A clown is something that a child can dream about. I understood this mystery of the clown most fully one day when a little girl asked me 'Please, what does a clown eat?'... The mystery and the magic are the most important thing. That is why, if you are a clown, you must never let a child see you getting ready."



A right pair of jokes  
Annie Fratellini (left)  
with her daughter Valerie

## PUBLISHING

## Paying precedents

Clark, chief executive of Hutchinson Group, has in record in an interview of current issue of the *Journal of Authors*. The *Journal* is a technology of the future, as I shall certainly look at in my next account.

is excellent news for authors on two scores. First, the present performance of the *Journal* is that it is not paying money to its authors. Second, it would be a precedent. Why not authors not receive a quantum, on the standing of the advertisement, but on the basis of their books have earned? Most people in the industry, and publishers, the authors who are paid monthly, or even more, now there is a thought, in my opinion, or Collins.

raft of blurb-writing is best left to the author of a book being described, or although authors usually have had a hand in the purple or otherwise, used to their work. Hamlyn Barbara Cartland's *The Romance of Food*, published on 23rd January 23, it matters little whether the author or publisher is writing the words to it. "For those delicious to a love affair - set on a sunlit balcony, a stolen luncheon, a luxurious champagne supper far into the night, disturbed by the..."

How terribly, terribly... result of my mentioning a book to a publisher a few weeks ago that a publisher had not responded to a letter. I am an experienced author, and I am not a novice. I have written a particularly good manuscript of mine was sent to a publisher who had interest in it in June last autumn. I enquired the telephone as to its fate.

Writing a letter that only was not going to be published. In 1980 the firm had not published further in that category. Records go back that far, but my script had been returned. I did not receive it, must have been lost in the post.

The crystal voices are supported by instrumental of warmer, earlier body of none the worse for that under Lionel Friend, the sharp, bitter laugh with Louis McDermott's bearing. Records go back that far, but my script had been returned. I did not receive it, must have been lost in the post.

package was not registered. It was not sent by delivery, and no date of posting was given. A hint was dropped that it was the one at fault. I had not made an error. But I was told hundreds of unsolicited manuscripts are received.

E. J. Craddock

## Dance

Royal Ballet  
Sadler's Wells

Completing their London season on Saturday, before a regional tour, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet showed three attractive works with several dancers taking new roles. Naturally the most assured and enjoyable performances came from their seniors playing parts developed over a period: David Ashmore's powerful and moving *Prodigal Son* and Alain Dubreuil's twinkling, adroitly funny Captain Belaye in *Pincup Poll*, both at the evening show.

Michael Batchelor, in his first Belaye at the matinee, cut a dashing figure and had some notable *entrées*. Poll at that performance was played by Sandra Madgwick, whose prodigious technique is matched by a warm personality and punchy style of acting. Siobhan Stanley took that role in the evening but I would think her better suited to Belaye's fiancée, Blanche.

Siobhan Stanley and Jennifer Mills both danced the Siren in *Prodigal Son* emphasizing the remote, ritualized elements. With its powerful drama and mainly male cast, this ballet makes a good foil to the classical showpiece *Pocahontas* which began the bill.

Roland Price danced the solitary male role in that at the matinee and clearly found the long, exposed virtuoso sequences of his solo more than he had bargained for. Dubreuil in the evening, although his technique needs husbanding nowadays, still knows how to use it to maximum effect. He partnered Marion Tait, whose best ballerina role this is: nice arms and an unaffected manner, with Price, had a promising air and some notable moments.

All the ballets had spirited dancing from their ensembles, and June Higwood's garrulous Mrs Dimple in *Poll* is a sheer delight.

John Percival

## Television

## Raking old leaves

Dearly Beloved (YTV) began with the wedding service as heard from a graveyard, a lugubrious opening for what was essentially a lachrymose play. Its theme was the construction of married life and it was appropriately solemn - a melodrama of middle age, the gist of which was summed up in the somewhat inelegant phrase "Our function's at an end". But it was also about the woes of a secular age and, as a result, God, sin and death were mentioned at regular intervals; the script, in fact, would not win any awards, except perhaps for humourlessness, although Lynn Farleigh as the wife managed to look sufficiently depressed. Nothing happened, of course, except that the leaves in the garden were raked.

What, meanwhile, has been happening in *The Thorn Birds* (BBC 1)? Barbara Stanwyck dead, the old house in flames, and the priest in a ditch. He, played by Richard Chamberlain, was described as "having a face of so much spiritual beauty" but it was difficult to tell beneath so much make-up. A play that devotes ten minutes to a sheep-shearing contest needs divine aid, however, to be saved. Luke, the ranch hand, is a new arrival; he is very bold, in an Australian manner. He believes the Catholic Church "is run by a bunch of poofers in black nightgowns".

The plot of this "mini series" could be written on the back of a matchbox - in fact it ought to have been - and the acting is almost pantomimic in its clumsiness. There were some

colourful scenes in the Vatican, however, but I hear that the director was only given permission to film there if he agreed to deposit Colleen McCullough's original manuscript in the Vatican Library. Will Luke and Meggie be happy will the Church triumph in Australia but, more importantly, will the BBC be allowed to keep its licence fee after having foisted this farrago of rubbish upon its (putative) audience?

Everyman (BBC 1) tends to be more authoritative on subjects of a religious nature. It was concerned last night with the Hindu concept of *samsara* or the "fourth stage", in which elderly men prepare for death by renouncing the world and becoming mendicants; it followed the progress of an affluent and westernized Indian in his efforts to "take samsara" and leave the society he knew. His family were not pleased at his decision - his daughter called it "high-sounding nonsense" - and the fact that this gentleman was followed everywhere by a camera crew suggested that he was not entirely free of worldly attachments. Although our own notion of Indian religion has been warped somewhat by the preposterous "gurus" who descend upon the West, this documentary was able to demonstrate something of the wealth and complexity of the indigenous faith. It was a very engaging, and in some ways touching, film.

Peter Ackroyd

## Concerts

PLG Young Artists  
Purcell Room

Standards are still high in the Park Lane Group's invaluable Young Performers series if they can field a first reserve as accomplished as the pianist John Lenehan. In the week's final concert he stood in for an indisposed artist, and blew a breath of fresh air across the programme.

He was allowed a racy sequence that showed his spiky, exuberant playing at its best: Prokofiev's Third Sonata, brilliantly dashed off; Samuel Barber's skittish glance at popular styles in his *Excursions*; and David Heath's fluently improvisatory jazz fantasy, *Fight the Lion*.

It was perhaps tempting providence for Lenehan to add Stravinsky's *Petrushka* movements at the end. There, jollity and facility do not get one far enough, and one noticed the lack in variety of colour and depth of tone.

Coincidentally (we would have guessed the acute programme planning if we had not

known). Barber and jazz also turned up in the soprano Jennifer Higgins's part of the concert. Barber wrote one of the settings in *The James Joyce Book*, the handsome volume put together in 1929 to raise money for Joyce.

I would have liked to hear George Antheil's contribution, but there was fascination enough in Roger Sessions's terse suggestion of the whining winds, and the surprisingly powerful visions of Eugene Goossens and Herbert Howells. The newly commissioned addition, Anthony Powers's "Tutti e sciolto", drifted atmospherically but sounded tame. Miss Higgins has a large, well-focused, sharply pointed voice, but it was too hard for the delicate sensuousness of Rousset, especially for his suggestive "Jazz dans la nuit".

The early evening recital by the oboist Joseph Sanders and the fine pianist Caroline Clemmow was disappointing though he has an intense, plaintive tone, he was frequently troubled by reed problems: only Justin Connolly's *Tesserae 4* sounded convinced.

Nicholas Kenyon

Martyn Hill/  
Lindsay Quartet  
Barbican/Radio 3

Five long empty front rows, a sparse, wide-spread audience, and an auditorium which draws neither eye nor ear inward does not make a leader recital an easy business for either performer or audience. But easy it seemed on Friday at Martyn Hill's Schumann recital in the BBC Symphony Orchestra's Haydn and Schumann series, and that was exactly the trouble.

The fact that Martyn Hill had, to judge by insecure words and ill-considered phrasing, not yet found time to take the Op 24 *Liederkreis* and the *Dichterliebe* very deeply under his skin seemed to worry him little. Misplaced confidence was, though, his only sin of commission: much more of the weakness in both cycles grew from sins of omission.

Mr Hill was not helped by John Constable's meticulous, but bland, accompanying to find shifting distances as well as simply graded dynamics in *Liederkreis*; nor did attenuated tempi help in keeping his tenor voice to its usual keen and malleable level.

After a strenuous performance of Schumann's Quartet in A, Op 41 No 3, by the Lindsay Quartet, Mr Hill returned for *Dichterliebe*. Again, the specific detail of the songs' expressive potential was underestimated, from an early, cool detachment, to the lurching, mannered movement of "Ich grolle nicht". And when that strange, white tone he can achieve so well came to numb the poet's dreaming consciousness in "Ich hab im Traum geweinet" we were as unprepared and, by then, as distanced from the work as Mr Hill, for much of the time, seemed to be himself.

Hilary Finch

Opera  
The Turn of the  
Screw  
Coliseum

The sliding translucent panels and grim country-house projections of Jonathan Miller's production are back, once more to give *The Turn of the Screw* a setting in which the living are as numbered and overwhelmed by themselves as the revenants. Perhaps all are ghosts in this black-and-white, re-enactment that belongs in the world of the long-exposure photograph. Or else the only real ghosts are those of fear.

But, if this production follows the opera in being obsessed with revisiting a guilt-filled past, the present run offers new performances at each corner of its skew eternal triangle. Much to one's surprise, Jill Gomez and Philip Langridge are both making their house debuts, though it is not at all surprising that their performances as the Governess and Quint should be at once musically strong and dramatically sensitive.

The pure candour of Miss Gomez's singing is the chief ornament of a revival that often does seem to be engaging spirit voices. It is a real pleasure, for instance, to hear Mrs Grose's music sung by Margaret Kingsley without any of the usual elderly characterization but with becoming simplicity. And

Paul Griffiths



## While Katy played yesterday, her mother made eighteen people feel a bit better

Katy's mother is one of those nurses who seem to make the whole ward happier when they are on duty. Yesterday, she cared for her patients with a bright and kindly attitude - and a quiet mind also. For she knew Katy was being well looked after at Barnardo's local day care centre. As a single parent, Katy's mother has faced many problems, and the last three years have been very tough. Now, with Barnardo's help, there is a new beginning. Since she returned to nursing six months ago, Katy's mother has been able to provide for her small daughter and herself, and begin to furnish their tiny flat. Best of all, she can see the benefit to Katy of mixing with other children and learning through play. Barnardo's caring makes a difference to the

community, where work is undertaken, units for physically capped children, and adoption centres are the latest developments. For of youngsters under stress, in great need of guidance. As the needs of children continue to climb, please send a donation to Barnardo's, or that way you'll help children feel a bit better. Barnardo's will gladly send literature if you would like to write to them.

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INVITING PREQUALIFICATION

Punjab Industrial Development Board of Pakistan invites applicants for prequalification from prospective bidders to supply and establish a bagasse newsprint mill at Kamalia (Punjab). The mill will have a capacity of 66 000 metric tons per year using the soda process with recovery of cooking chemicals. Local sugar cane bagasse and imported pulp will be used as raw material. A detailed feasibility study for the project has been made.

Interested companies with well proven experience in bagasse pulp and paper making and with experience as turn key suppliers of integrated bagasse mills are invited to submit a detailed application for prequalification to be received not later than

February 4th, 1984 by 12 o'clock Noon

at the office of  
PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
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Lahore  
Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
Tx 44 781 pldh pk

and simultaneously  
ZELLPLAN GmbH  
Van-Kahr-Straße 2  
D-8000 Munich 30  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tx 5212 013 fax d

The Applicants are free to ask for further information required by contacting Zellplan, Munich, during office hours. After having received the applications for prequalification an evaluation of the application will be carried out and a short list or prequalified bidders will be prepared. The call for tenders for the integrated mill is under preparation and will be available to the qualified bidders in the PIDB office, Lahore, in March 1984.

Lahore, January 1984

S. Afzal Agha  
Managing Director  
Punjab Industrial  
Development Board



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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS  
EVERY MONDAY

**Capitalization and week's change**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, today. Dealings End, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 6.  
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| Stock         | Price  | Chg | Gr | Div | Cap | Company | Price   | Chg    | Gr | Div | Cap | Company | Price   | Chg    | Gr | Div | Cap | Company | Price   | Chg    | Gr | Div | Cap | Company | Price   | Chg    | Gr | Div | Cap | Company | Price | Chg | Gr | Div | Cap | Company |
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| BRITISH FUNDS |        |     |    |     |     |         |         |        |    |     |     |         |         |        |    |     |     |         |         |        |    |     |     |         |         |        |    |     |     |         |       |     |    |     |     |         |
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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Interest rates poised on an unsteady tightrope

Policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic did their best to talk down interest rates over the weekend. In Miami, Mr Paul Volcker said he thought the trend of interest rates was still down, despite the US budget deficit and his own refusal to accommodate it in monetary growth. On British television, Mr Nigel Lawson insisted that our own monetary growth is firmly under control, blithely sweeping aside the superficial evidence provided by recent figures.

In the short-term, the view of those who pull the policy levers is probably more important than market forces. Mr Volcker, in particular, carries weight. In a presidential election year, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is the guardian of the US economy. US bond prices immediately rose in response to his remarks and a crop of monetary and economic straws suggesting the wind of growth might be moderating.

But the idea that a downturn in US interest rates, via a weakening dollar, might jog down British rates again, looks premature.

Indeed, most expectations for interest rates here have undergone a subtle, but perceptible change in the opposite direction as a result of the dollar surge from the New Year until the last few days.

Vague hopes before Christmas that there might be scope for a further fall in base rates during the early part of this year have disappeared. This caution extends to the building societies, some of whom were still suggesting last month that the mortgage rate might be lowered early in the New Year.

There are special reasons for the building societies' change of heart. The formal break up of their cartel has blurred the process of reaching a consensus on any change in rates, and realistically a consensus is still required before rates will go down, since none of the building societies can afford to risk a unilateral cut. Mortgage demand is still strong and the societies are increasingly taking the view that if people are prepared to borrow at today's mortgage rate, then there is no need to lower it and risk making mortgage finance scarcer.

## Uncertainty over Inchcape

Sir David Orr returns to his desk at Inchcape this morning facing conflicting reports about his company's future and knowing that the man who was natural successor to run the group from next summer leaves in a fortnight.

Mr Roy Davies, a senior executive director and the man tipped by observers as the next managing director, resigned shortly before Christmas over management differences with Sir David. The split surprised most analysts and prompted Mr Robert Carpenter, analyst with Montague Leobele Stanley, to regard Inchcape as a ripe takeover candidate.

But late last week, Mr Michael Smith, of stockbrokers Simon & Coates, urged shareholders, in a circular, to sell Inchcape down to around 260p. The shares were ignoring the advice on Friday adding a few more pence to 323p.

Mr Smith remains unrepentant. He says the group relies too heavily on motor

Banks share the more cautious attitude to interest rates. The latest pronouncements from both Barclays and National Westminster suggest that money interest rates are at or near their lowest for the economic cycle, though there is as yet no reason to see them rising much.

Aside from such broad cyclical analysis, the main worries are the weakness of sterling against the dollar and money supply growth in Britain.

Sterling has simply shared the same fate as other currencies such as the Deutsche mark and despite speculation that the German Government might raise the Lombard rate this week, it is fairly clear that neither the British or German Governments will be keen to use the uncertain weapon of an interest rate rise to protect their currencies at such a critical stage of economic recovery.

However, the British Government has the additional problem of trying to meet its money supply targets. With two out of three targets it is signally failing to do so, and the other measure, EM3, is knocking on the ceiling of the 7-11 per cent target range at an annualized rate.

Bank lending to the personal sector is the main culprit, but the expected pick-up in loan demand from the corporate sector could soon begin to further aggravate the problem.

Another set of poor money supply figures combined with pressures in the foreign exchange markets could conceivably lead to irresistible pressure for higher interest rates, but Mr Lawson clearly has no such visions.

There is a growing view in the City that monetary problems will lead the Government to raise taxes in the Budget, giving it scope for overfunding by selling debt the only reliable way of controlling the money supply in the short term.

By the end of last week the flurry of concern that the next move in interest rates might be up, seemed to have receded and the Government took the opportunity to launch a new £1 billion tap stock. But its ability to fund in the run up to the Budget will depend critically on both confidence in the markets and on where the dollar goes next.

distribution, that the decline in gearing is illusory and assets are overvalued. Net debt has remained unchanged at £245m for two years while shareholder values have been increased. The net asset value of 497p is based on a 1980s revaluation, before the collapse of the Hongkong property market and a big shakeout in South East Asian stock markets.

The expected recovery of Inchcape last year was severely hampered by Hong Kong's financial crisis and there is still doubt over whether the overseas trading giant will maintain the final dividend when full year results are reported in four months.

Sir David's attempts to rationalize the company which bears the name of his predecessor, Lord Inchcape, who still retains the new position of president - are all steps in the right direction. Clearly his most pressing problem is to convince the City that patient Inchcape shareholders will eventually be rewarded.

## Bankers fear domestic effect if Brazilian loan collapses

By John Lawless

Western bankers meet in New York tomorrow for crucial talks on the Latin American debt crisis.

They have a week to convince bankers from Spain, Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia that the solution to the continent's immense financial problem lies almost entirely in their hands.

The four countries are refusing to support the new money loan of \$6.5 billion for Brazil. A signing ceremony for the loan due to take place today, was cancelled on Friday.

Banks in the four countries, many government-owned, represent the bulk of the \$100m still outstanding. Although so close to its target, about half of the money committed by more than 700 banks worldwide is conditional upon the loan being 100 per cent subscribed.

A Mexican delegation, led by the public debt director, Senator Angel Gurría, arrives in London tomorrow knowing that it could be the first to feel the impact of what one banker yesterday described as "the financial domino that could fall in Latin America".

The Mexican finance officials are at the start of a two-week world tour to persuade banks to join the \$3.8 billion new money loan for this year - agreed on

fairly easy terms a week ago by the main banks coordinating its rescue package.

However, without the Brazilian loan in place, many western banks will balk at providing continuing assistance to Mexico.

The banks are perplexed by Argentina's refusal to support Brazil. The new government in Buenos Aires is next in line to try to reschedule what it owes (believed to be at least \$35 billion).

It is now known that the Argentine Economics Minister,

Dr Bernabé, intended a trip to New York to appear at the international Monetary Fund officials from much Argentina foreign exchange.

The Argentine is to be asking new loans for it is suspected.

Foreign banks provided \$7 billion in finance against IMF Extension

which was supposed to be disbursed last year and this, but which has been held up because of non-compliance with IMF targets.

Without access to detailed information on the state of Argentine finances, the banks may be reluctant to commit themselves further.

What makes Argentine insistence over Brazil even more remarkable is the fact that Brazilian banks agreed to support its rescue package last year.

Only four banks would be expected to commit themselves for up to \$40m in total to the Brazilian loan, with the government-owned Banco de la

Provincia Argentina now seen, in banker's parlance, as a "major calamity".

For the sake of what is almost a paper transaction, under which both countries would agree to provide support for each other, with funds borrowed from abroad, Argentina seen to be risking the long-term solvency of its South American neighbours and itself.

The 14-bank Brazil Advisory Committee has said that its loan will now be signed in the week beginning January 23. It will not be able to use incomplete documentation as an excuse, as did on Friday.

## \$9bn IDA aid agreed

Washington. (AP-Dow Jones) - Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, has announced that the United States and other donor countries have agreed to provide \$9 billion (\$6.4 billion) in aid to the International Development Association (IDA) for loans to poorer developing nations in the three years starting on July 1.

The United States will provide 25 per cent of the total, or \$2.25 billion, and Japan will be the second-largest donor with 18.7 per cent or about \$1.68 billion.

Japan's decision to accept a bigger role as a financial contributor to an underfunded IDA among the 14 nations that make up the second largest in the world.

Mr Clausen said that the IDA could not reach a total figure of \$9 billion.

But he said that the IDA could reach a total figure of \$9 billion.

Bank officials are to arrange several months.

months.

Giordano's pay slips £57,000

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Mr Richard Giordano, British industry's highest paid executive, received more than £50,000 last year for the second consecutive year, despite dropping more than £1,000 a week in lost pay and bonus.

Mr Giordano, an American, is chief executive of BOC, formerly British Oxygen, the industrial gases and health care group. The company's annual report and accounts, out today, disclosed that his pay last year fell from £57,000 to £51,500, a drop of £5,500.

Mr Giordano's salary is determined by a committee consisting of BOC's non-executive directors, who fix his pay on the basis of an agreement of his and the company's performance.

Last year, a difficult one for BOC, pretax profits fell from £102.6m to £95.8m, on an historic cost basis, although

Giordano: BOC can expect 'substantial increase' in profits.

they were marginally up in current cost terms.

This year, Mr Giordano says in the annual report, the company can expect a "substantial increase" in pretax profits as the world recovery gathers pace.

The main reason why Mr

High cost of energy criticized

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

One hundred British factories are facing severe competitive problems because of the continuing high price of electricity. In some cases, the cost is 20 per cent higher than on the Continent.

The plight of these industrial intermediate industries such as chemicals, man-made fibres, iron and steel, paper and board and plastic packaging, has been highlighted by Mr John Cassels, director general of the National Economic Development Office, who has told the Government that the power price issue needs to be resolved urgently.

Many of the intermediate industries welcome the Government action to reduce their energy bills after reports from a NEDO energy task force set up in 1981. But Mr Cassels says the larger energy-intensive users who have little scope to pass on higher prices to their customers, continue to suffer.

He said the 100 plants affected were operating in a highly competitive world market. "We cannot afford to lose these chunks of British industry."

There is now a glimmer of hope that the Government will act to reduce the differential with the industries' European competitors. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, told last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) that action was being considered.

UK revival 'far from assured'

Economic forecasters are developing a herd instinct, which is stampeding them into optimistic forecasts about Britain's recovery, but continued "assured" according to the stockbroker, Simon & Coates, which advises investors to keep their eyes on the future, not on the past.

The stockbroker says: "Healthy growth seems assured in Britain at least until mid-1984. However, we have little doubt that the year as a whole will see Britain's real growth lagging well behind the international average."

Britain's recovery was ahead of other countries in 1982, the stockbroker says, while last year its growth rate of 2.6 per cent was in line with the average of the leading industrial nations.

This year, it forecasts that Britain's growth will slow to about 1.8 per cent, compared with between 3 per cent and 4 per cent for other industrial nations.

Grievson Grant, the stockbroker, forecasts a 4 per cent growth this year for Britain's economy. It expects consumer spending to once again contribute most, although investment is forecast to be more significant than last year.

Grievson expects exports to rise strongly boosted by the recovery in world economic activity.

It says the rise in inflation over next few years is unlikely to match that of the 1970s.

Lear Fan is 'out of cash'

The chief executive of Lear Fan Aircraft, which last week made 91 workers redundant in Northern Ireland, has admitted the company is running out of money.

Production of the revolutionary carbon fibre plane has been delayed because problems with the fuselage have held up its certification in the United States. The company also has a plant in Reno, Nevada.

Mrs Moya Lear, widow of the Lear Fan inventor, Mr William Lear, said in Belfast yesterday: "We are running out of money."

But she insisted the company would survive until it won the certification of airworthiness.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT Index: 808.1 up 13.8

FT All Share: 490.81 up 7.19

Bargains: 27,200

Dataseq: USM Leaders

Index: 101.77 up 0.42

New York: Dow Jones

Average: (close) 1270.10

down 16.54

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones

Index 10,150.97

Hong Kong: Hang Seng

Index 975.47

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: AGB Research,

Alisa Investment Trust, Gray

Electronics, Ferguson Industrial

Holding (third quarter), Restmor

Group, Stroud Riley Drummond,

Finals: Everts Group, Southern

Business Leasing

TOMORROW - Interim: Armour

Trust, Centrovital Estates, Electro-

nic Machine Co, Gnome Photo-

graphic Products, Group Investors,

Kakuzi, MFI Furniture Group, D. S.

Smith, Westpool Investment Trust,

Finals: Countryside Properties,

Arthur Guinness, Lancroft Kilgour,

Talent Television

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Allard

Colloids Group, Astra Industrial

Group, Sydney C. Banks, Downy

Group, Fleming Technology Trust,

A. and J. Geller, Rascal Electronics,

Finals: Anglia TV, Bell Brothers,

Tate & Lyle

THURSDAY - Interim: Alanus

Assist Trust, Country and New

Town Properties, Dixons Group,

Independent Investment Co., Property

Security Investment Trust, Stewart

Plastics (Amended), Finalists,

Elendsrand Gold Mining,

Eurotherm International, Greenstar

Investment, Y. J. Lovell Holdings,

Oakwood Group, (Amended) Ras-

burn Investment Trust, St. Andrews

Trust, South African Land &

Exploration, Southval Holdings,

Trusthouse Forte, Vaal Reef's

Exploration & Mining, Western

Deep Levels

FRIDAY - Interim: Andre de Bret,

Haynes Publishing Group, Benja-

min Priest Group

NEWS IN BRIEF

Steelmaker may not pay wages

Hard-pressed Italsider, Italy's biggest steelmaker, may not be able to pay its January wages, according to Singor Romano Prodi, chairman of its parent, the state-owned Istituto Per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI).

He said on a visit to Genoa, that IRI's coffers were empty. The group ended last year with losses of Lira 3,000 billion (£1,292m) of which Lira 2,100 billion (£875m) came from the steel sector. Group debts had reached Lira 36,000 billion (£15,000m).

Singor Prodi said that if new capital funds, provided under a government bill before parliament, did not arrive quickly, "we don't know if we will be able to pay January wages."

● The International Monetary Fund said in Washington that it had approved a 12-month standby arrangement of \$425m to assist an economic programme in Hungary.

● Pepper prices are expected to soar this month, according to the monthly bulletin of the Pepper Marketing Board.

● Sales of American cars so far this month rose 32 per cent from a year ago, according to manufacturers. It is seen as a sign that the strong recovery the motor industry made last month was likely to continue.

Prices tables

Today's tables of stock market prices and market capitalizations on page 12 and prices of unlisted securities on page 14 are uncorrected and may contain some errors. There are no tables of Eurobond or offshore fund prices. We apologize for these lapses from our usual service, which are the result of an industrial dispute.

Tyre groups compete to buy French Dunlop

From Catherine Dodds, Paris

The French offshoot of the troubled Dunlop Holdings is now the subject of "serious and keen" bidding, according to official French sources.

Dunlop (France) went into receivership in October as part of the British group's restructuring, which included the sale of most of its European tyre business to the Japanese Sumitomo group for £82m.

But such was the plight of Dunlop (France) that Sumitomo was then not prepared to entertain a takeover.

In receivership and with its debts frozen, Dunlop (France) has been allowed to continue production, and live off sales earnings, for a limited period while the 1982 government-created CIRI (Interministerial

Committee for Industrial Restructuring) finds a solution to the company's situation.

Firestone, the US tyre group, has submitted a detailed proposition and Sumitomo of Japan is expected to follow suit by the end of this week. Italy's Pirelli Group intends to formalize its proposal.

The CIRI says that another Japanese group could make an offer, but it has confirmed that Goodyear is definitely out of the running.

Dunlop (France), whose losses had reached 200m francs (£16m) a year, and whose products include car wheels and sports goods, employs 5,400 staff.

Reagan 'must act' on deficits, interest rates and dollar

OECD sees threat to US recovery

Paris (AP-Dow Jones) - The economic recovery in the US may falter next year if the Reagan Administration does not act swiftly to tighten its fiscal policy in order to reduce projected budget deficits.

The advice, offered by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is timely.

President Ronald Reagan is putting the finishing touches on his 1985 fiscal budget, and preliminary indications are that he intends to delay action on reducing the deficits until after the November presidential elections.

While recognizing that the United States recovery will continue this year, the OECD states: "There are signs which could bode ill for its medium-term sustainability."

In an unusually critical report on the United States economy,

the first published since June 1982, the secretariat's economists say large projected government deficits, high real interest rates and a strong dollar are the most urgent problems.

If action is not taken, they assert, the economy will lose steam, resulting in "a persistent unemployment problems, weak profitability and long-term damage to the export and import-competing sectors of the economy."

The OECD expects echo the fears of many European governments when they argue that, high interest rates and weakening US markets "could aggravate the debt problems of developing countries and limit prospects for recovery in other OECD countries."

The report states that federal deficit is likely to remain close to its last year level of \$188 billion (£132bn) this year,

presenting 5.2 per cent of cross national product, compared with 5.8 per cent last year.

The OECD forecasts an acceleration in the growth of real US GNP to 4.9 per cent this year from 3.4 per cent last, accompanied by a "moderate" acceleration of consumer price inflation to 5.6 per cent from 3.2 per cent.

But the growth figures mask a deceleration during the year to a rate of 3.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The OECD also predicts a tough year for Ireland (writes Frances Williams). It says Ireland must continue to make swinging cuts in public spending, perhaps cuts in social security and welfare programmes, to put its economy back on the road to prosperity.

In a gloomy assessment of economic prospects over the

coming year the OECD says growth will not be sufficient to stop unemployment rising from 14 to 16 per cent of the workforce, or to keep living standards from falling. A 1 per cent expansion of the economy is forecast this year after 0.5 per cent last year.

The OECD says that although considerable progress has been made in reducing the budget deficit it remains "excessively large" at more than 18 per cent of national output. The organization's economists believe there is little scope for rising taxes, making painful cuts in public spending inescapable.

The review suggests public investment as a candidate for economies, pointing out that the returns on the past "very ambitious" programmes have been "very disappointing".

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# England's practice is by no means perfect for the impatient spectators

From Derek Hodgson, Hamilton, New Zealand

Perhaps it is old-fashioned to suppose that the best practice for winning Test matches is to win other matches or naive to assume that the primary function of a cricket team is to entertain the spectators.

England's team were 370 ahead with eight second-innings wickets standing and with six hours' play remaining there was little that Northern Districts could do but try to bat out time.

If England bowled and caught as successfully as they did in Northern's first innings, which ended at 111, then the tactics will be justified by a victory. If Northern learn from that first innings, and they are an experienced side, then Hamilton, like Palmerston North, was doomed to another draw, with another few thousand New Zealanders wondering whether it is worth paying money to watch England outside of the international fixtures.

The policy of using games outside the international programme for working players into form, is now followed by almost all touring sides to the great detriment of cricket outside the major cities.

Soon it will become more profitable and practicable to play only Tests and one-day internationals and to use the other available time for either net practice or matches behind closed doors.

In an increasingly television-oriented, sponsored sporting world what this really means is that if an event is not worth the presence of a camera crew, it is not worthy of a happening.

Northern made a dreadful hash of their reply to England's first innings of 287 for three declared.

Wright was caught behind

without addition to the first ball he received. Botham, who is enjoying New Zealand's zephyrs, had the obdurate Crocker and Parker out at 42 and 48 and then Randall, with a marvellous one-handed catch at awkward short leg, removed Mike Wright, who was showing some welcome aggression. After that it was all Foster.

What New Zealanders have to understand, and quickly, is that Foster bowls too straight to be carved about. While Roberts, and later Bracewell, were willing to wait for the odd error in length, Northern's other batsmen found him almost unplayable. Howarth mis-hit a cover drive to give Randall another well-anticipated catch. Presland was bowled by the last ball before lunch and the early afternoon was a Debacle as Foster rolled up the innings with four wickets for six runs in 16 balls, finishing with six for 30, the best figures of his short career.

Willis did not enforce the follow-on, electing to give his batsmen even more time. Smith, missed twice, compli-



Randall: careful century

## Australia's reply is cut short as rain has the final say

Brisbane (Reuters)—Heavy rain here yesterday washed out Australia's World Series Cup match against Pakistan. The game was abandoned as a draw, after the Australians had replied to Pakistan's 184 for six by scoring 15 for no wicket in four overs. They had been set a target of 438 runs in over in a match reduced by rain to 42 over a side.

Both teams had to settle for a point each in the triangular competition, putting them on three points, one behind West Indies.

Pakistan started disastrously after Hughes had asked them to bat first on a grassy pitch which was criticised later by both captains.

They lost Muddassar, Mohsin and Javed for 30 as Lawson Rackemann and Hogg exploited the conditions.

Omar and Mansoor put on 86 in 78 minutes for the fourth break before rain delayed play at 103 for three. The pair added only another eight after the resumption before Omar was run out for 40. Imran Javed and Mansoor hit two sixes in an innings of 26 before both were out.

Seventy six runs in slightly more than 11 overs after the umpires had reduced the innings to 42 overs put Pakistan in a strong position. But after Ritchie and Westcott had scored 15 in four overs the rain returned and the capacity crowd of 12,189 went home disappointed.

West Indies gained revenge for their defeat by Pakistan with a explosive five-wicket victory on Saturday in front of 13,894 spectators.

As rain threatened, a timely assault by Richards, who scored 175 for five with 94 overs to spare in reply

to Pakistan's 174 for nine off their 50 overs.

Richards struck 37 off 17 balls to put the issue beyond doubt. Earlier, his gentle off spin had accounted for Pakistan's main scorers, Muddassar, the man-of-the-match, who hit 68, and Mansoor (32).

Pakistan, who beat West Indies by 97 runs in Melbourne on Thursday, crumbled after a deceptively good start as eight wickets fell for 63. Richards started the collapse after Pakistan reached 97 for one.

The fast bowlers, Daniel who ended with three for 37, and Holding three for 40, pressed home the advantage.

West Indies made a cautious start, but Richardson and Haynes lifted the tempo after a message from Lloyd as ominous clouds gathered.

When Haynes fell for 33 to make the score 103 for two, Pakistan still had a glimmer of hope, but Richards arrived to hit 28 off the next two overs, hitting six fours and a six in his 30-minute innings.

Pakistan have been reinforced by Ijaz Faqih, an all-rounder for the remaining one-day internationals.

W Indies v Pakistan

W Indies: 184 (Richards 175, 94; Holding 37, 40; Daniel 37, 37; Haynes 33, 33; Mansoor 32, 32; Omar 26, 26; Javed 26, 26; Ritchie 15, 15; Westcott 15, 15; Hogg 10, 10; Lawson 10, 10; Rackemann 10, 10; Hughes 10, 10; Muddassar 10, 10; Mohsin 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Richards 10, 10; Holding 10, 10; Daniel 10, 10; Haynes 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Ritchie 10, 10; Westcott 10, 10; Hogg 10, 10; Lawson 10, 10; Rackemann 10, 10; Hughes 10, 10; Muddassar 10, 10; Mohsin 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Richards 10, 10; Holding 10, 10; Daniel 10, 10; Haynes 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Ritchie 10, 10; Westcott 10, 10; Hogg 10, 10; Lawson 10, 10; Rackemann 10, 10; Hughes 10, 10; Muddassar 10, 10; Mohsin 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Richards 10, 10; Holding 10, 10; Daniel 10, 10; Haynes 10, 10; Mansoor 10, 10; Omar 10, 10; Javed 10, 10; Ritchie 10, 10; Westcott 10, 10; Hogg 10, 10; Lawson 10, 10; 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